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#### Agricultural.

FOR MONTANA

Mr. G. D. Patterson, of Montana, visited

man, of Franklin. From these two genthose flocks. Among them were seven a portion of last year. shearling rams, bred from imported stock on oth sides, named as follows: Westmont Bellfounder (6950), Rundel's 268 6937), Rundel's 275 (6444), Nutwood (6949), landel's 273 (6942), Goldenbow (6948). wo imported 2-shear lambs, Minton's No. 9578), Minton's No. 8 (9575); lambs, Rundel's 345 (11789), Rundel's 351 (11798); hearling ewes, Wild Eyes 1st (6933) Wild yes 2d (6934), June (6930), Rundel's 258 ambs of the lot just brought over by Mr. BEFARMER office, and we had a talk with im about the condition of the industry in | yielders. entang. He expressed much confidence its future, and thought Montana especialoubt if a finer bunch can be found in Monana. Many of them were intended for the fairs this fall, and come largely from the fock of T. S. Minton, the well-known Eng- He will sow Buckeye this fall, lish breeder. Mr. Patterson is a bright, active young man, formerly of Maryland, and evidently understands the business he is in. His selections showed conclusively that he knows what constitutes a good

SHORTHORNS YET THE FAVOR-ITES.

Prof. George E. Morrow, of Illinois, forherly of Michigan, is paying a visit to Engand, and in speaking of the cattle exhibited alone of the great English fairs, says: "The Shortherns far outnumbered any

er breed save those from the Channel Is-

and, as a whole, the showing was a one. I have seen Shorthorns in the d States I liked quite as well as the best No one strain of blood was especially ed in the prize-taking. There was a ry good showing of Bates-bred cattle; the breeders carried off a good share of prizes, while many of the best animals, iding the champion cow, which was also the champion Shorthorn, have much ooth blood. Naturally enough with these Gi-Versities of breeding there was a good deal of difference of type even in the prize winhers. No countenance was given our American prejudice in favor of the solid red color. Of the thirty prize-winners two were white, three red, three red-and-white; all the others were roans, many of them light roans, the two champions among the number. The champion is an extraordinary young cow, possessing a wonderful back and loin, with great thickness of flesh; a trifle patchy at the rump. The first prize aged cow is of a type I much like; large, broad-backed, broadpped, and every way useful looking. any thought the champion bull, the famous dario, the best of the breed. He has large and is very excellent in almost every oint. He is not the best of the Shorthorns nd is not so smooth and symmetrical as Suppearer, the roan Scotch bull, so successful at Western fairs for two years past. This show clearly demonstrates that the Short-horn still remains the favorite breed of a larger number of British farmers than give their preference to any other one breed."

THE Editor of the Rural World, of St. Louis, Mo., informs us that a register for Small Yorkshires is in existence, Vol. 1 having been issued in 1885. The volume contains the pedigrees of 1,350 boars and

#### THE VOLINIA FARMERS' CLUB.

The annual wheat meeting of the Volinia

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

Farmers' Club was held on Wednesday, 21st inst, at the town hall as previously advertised. Mr. N. B. Goodeneugh called the meeting to order and announced that Doctor Thomas, who was to have opened the meeting, could not be present. Mr. B. G. Buell responded to the call and opened the discussion in a few brief and appropriate remarks, saying he was pleased to see so many representative farmers present from a distance. Five or six threshing machines in the immediate vicinity were the reason for many farmers not being present.

Mr. Abijah Huyck, of Marcellus, said that seasons seemed to have changed, and the price of wheat being so low farmers would have to change their mode of farming to suit the times; and study the problem of cheapening production. They should thoroughly prepare the land and only sow the best yielding, hardy varieties. He believed the Deihl was the best variety to sow on his farm; had sown no other variety for many years, but it must be kept pure and unmixed with other varieties; which was however impossible on account of the threshing machines carrying some of the neighbors' wheat and mixing with others. His next choice of varieties was the Fultz and Clawson. Would commence sowing about the 5th of September.

Mr. S. T. Read, of Cassopolis, said as to varieties the Tuscan Island has been his favorite. Had raised the Hybrid Mediterranean; had also raised the Nigger wheat, but it did not vield with the Tuscan Island nor Hybrid Mediterranean. He would Michigan this week in search of Shropshire sow from the 1st to the 10th of September. heep. He called at the stock farms of J. He thought it best to change seed occas-Rundel, of Birmingham, and George ionally, as old varieties were subject to smut. He then gave an interesting account emen he purchased 30 head of imported and of the slovenly manner in which farming ome bred stock, comprising some of the best | was done in California, where he had spent

Mr. Chapman, of Newburg township, said he had raised Nigger wheat; it stood up all the means of modern invention to off at that time and at the proper place will well where the Hybrid Mediterranean, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and Lancaster went down badly. In answer to a question regarding his management of land for wheat, there was a money value in it of ten dollars he said he plowed in clover and rye preceding the wheat.

Mr. John Barber, of Edwardsburg, has had failure was from the Hessian fly, and when not to disturb the slimy deposit between the 28 years' experience in wheat raising. Had this pest was prevalent would 7); also an imported show ram, number practiced sowing wheat on clover and oat and avoid its ravages. He kept sheep on ot yet assigned, but of fine breeding. These stubble. Thought it more profitable to his farm and believed them necessary to ame from the Rundel flock. From the sow on oat stubble than summer fallow. keep up the fertility of the land. He erman flock he purchased four imported Uses the drill to sow wheat; thinks six in sowed two varieties on oat stubble in the ches between the rows better than eight. erman, and some lambs, making up the Sows 11/4 bushels per acre when sown early, umber to 30 head. He also purchased from and 1½ bushels when sown later. As to acre and the latter 22 bushels. In his Mr. German 22 head of full bloods, not varieties, he recommends the Egyptian, epinion it costs about 60 cents to raise and lig ble to registry. Mr. Patterson called at Nigger, Velvet Chaff, and Hybrid Mediterranean as the most reliable and hardy, good

Mr. Samuel McKee, of Marcellus, said be was raising two varieties, the Hybrid Medwell situated for the production of sheep iterranean and Buckeye (or Velvet Chaff). and wool. He was highly pleased with the The Hybrid Mediterranean fell down in stof Shropshires he had secured, and we spots and was of poor quality in such places. The Buckeye was the best yielder,

stood well on his farm, but will sow Hybrid

Mediterranean this fall. Mr. L. B. Lawrence, of Little Prairie more than one kind of wheat on his farm at differ with his theory, for I can only regard the same time. Fuliz is his favorite variety. it as a theory, that "the sap of trees rises He said we must cheapen the production of | in the spring through the heart wood of the when the earliest heads are in bloom put the | bark." mower at work and cut it down; leaving the crop on the ground, let the second growth come up through it, and then plow all under for the wheat crop.

Mr. Welch, of Paw Paw, said the largest yield he had raised was 26 bushels per acre- to attract bees and flies for its food, has been He does not get as good stands of clover as formerly; and complained a little of some the tree?" or have sugar-makers been stupid experience he got at a former meeting of the club and put in practice, which resulted in | tree in order to secure a flow of sap, instead some damage.

Mr. Lot Bonine said he was experimenting with a new variety of wheat called Centenial Club. Last year he raised 32 bushels per acre on oat stubble; on corn stubble he had raised 46 bushels per acre. Clawson did well with him as a general thing. He considers oat stubble more profitable for wheat than summer fallow; believe in broadcast seeding; sows his wheat with a seeder and covers with the Acme harrow.

Mr. C. C. Morton, of Wayne township, said he had 42 years' experience in wheat to sow clover. Believes in mixed farming; raises sheep, and thinks sheep and wheat drill rows should depend somewhat on the ed "through the heart wood of the tree." nature of the land. He would put the cost per bushel. Clawson is his choice of varie- | tinued to grow above the girdled section; the

was introduced here. Mr. J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, gave the Club a very interesting and instruc- its office of wood-forming, caused the en 1,760 sows. Mr. Geo. W. Harris, P. O. tive address. He paid a high compliment largement above the girdled section, and as Box 3,432, New York City, is Secretary and to the meeting and this vicinity as a wheat no sap could descend below the girdled Treasurer, to whom applications for regis- raising locality. He said he knew of no space, of course there could be no enlarge-



Imported by the Galbraith Brothers, Janesville, Wis.

wheat than here in Cass County. He did has suorded a free passage of the sap up not come here to instruct but to listen, and through its porous structure, the pores belearn our views and practices. Wheat is the main money crop depended on by farmers. Wheat is low in price, caused by the plainly seen in some trees by the naked eye, large productions of India and other countries where land and labor are cheap. We must produce wheat more cheaply by in- pruning trees during this wood-forming creasing the fertility of the soil and using | period, or when the bark peels, as limbs cut cheapen production. He could not afford to begin to heal over at once, whereas, if cut adopt Mr. Lawrence's plan of raising and much earlier or later than this, the wound plowing under two crops of clover when | will merely dry over and not heal so soon. or more per acre. He did not believe wheat | from the body of a fruit or other tree during was deteriorating. About all the risk of this wood-forming period, care being taken sow later same field, Velvet Chaff and Australian White. The former yielded 28 bushels per market a bushel of wheat.

M. J. GARD.

CIRCULATION OF SAP.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have just been reading the article in the last FARMER, headed "Girdled Trees," in which some wonder seems to be expressed but added that what was best on his farm | that a tree or shrub should continue to live might not be the best on some other farm. after it had been girdled and that the part above the girdled section should continue Mr. Elsy, of Marcellus, said the Buckeye to increase in size, while that below remained stationary. The writer quotes President Clark's experiments, and his theory to show the cause of these phenomena. With all due Ronde, said he could not successfully raise respect to President Clark, I beg leave to wheat by increasing the fertility of the tree, and that it can only return through the land. His practice is to sow clover, and outer or alburnum layer just beneath the

Can it be that the unerring instinct of the little sap-maker, which as every woodman knows, merely pecks through the outer layer of the wood of the sugar maple, in a circle round the tree, causing a profuse flow of sap at fault by not going to the "heart wood of dolts by not going nearer the heart of the of merely making a shallow incision, as is usually the case? All writers on vegetable physiology with which I am acquainted assert that the sap ascends in the spring through the pores of the outer layer of wood, called I think the alburnum, and that it descends, after developing the leaves and blossoms, between the bark and outer layer of wood, in order to form an annular layer of wood. A somewhat close observation of plant growth and of the circulation of sap during the last thirty years, confirms this latter view. It was quite common in an raising. He doubts whether wheat can be early day to girdle, or "deaden" trees in profitably raised at present prices, and stead of clearing the land of them at once, only raises wheat where and when he wishes and every woodman knows that in order to deaden the tree, an inch or two of the wood must be cut out with the bark, there being make a good combination. Grows the no necessity of cutting in deeper than this mammoth clover to enrich the land and feed in order to ensure the killing of the tree, the sheep. He thinks the breadth of the which would be necessary if the sap ascend-

This explains why the birch alluded to of raising a bushel of wheat at sixty cents | which had been girdled by the rabbits, conties; has raised it continuously since it sap ascended through the porous outer ring of wood, and then a portion of it descending between the bark and the wood, to perform

ed the water-free substance, and contains, of course, all the substance except the water. come closed, and this became part of the solid timber of the tree. These pores can be

obtain in the solution what is called the but none can be seen in other rings of the ether extract. If the fodder was grain, this woody the. This shows the importance of ether extract would contain nearly pure fat, but if the analysis be made of coarse fodder, as corn stalks, we should get, besides fat, some wax-and tarlike and coloring bodies as chlorophyle, which is of very little value for feeding purposes. We therefore call the ether extracts crude fat, including in this name the fat as well as the other substances If the bark of a tree be carefully removed named. The weight of the crude fat is taken when the ether has been allowed to evaporate.

Should we then take the residue after bark and the wood, the trees will not suffer. but a new smooth green bark will be formed; and if the tree has been a barren one it will commence to bear bountifully. This the writer saw exemplified a few years ago in an orchard belonging to the late Luther Safford, of Plymouth, where some vandal had computed as described above, when the completely stripped the bark from a number amount of nitrogen is determined. The ash of Belleflower trees, but fortunately had not is the part left after burning another sample molested the thick slimy deposit. The trees of the fodder, and consists, as stated above, not only survived, but took on a smooth, the inorganic or mineral matters of the healthy bark, and bore bountifully thereplant.

If we now add together the weights obtained from the crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash, and subtract this same from the figures of the water-free substance we have pretty closely the amount of nonnitrogenous extract matters, including the carbohydrates, except the crude fiber.

The following shows how an analysis of

	fodder is arranged:		
ı	CORN MEAL.		
	Water Waterfree substance The latter contains Crude protein 9.13 Crude fat 3.85 Non-nitrogenous extract mat-		
	ters 68.12 Crude fiber 1.89 Ash 1.43	84.42	
-	Water Waterfree substance The latter contains Crude protein Crude fat Non-nitrogenous extract mat-		100
	Non-introgenous extract max- ters 35.96 Crude fiber 22.14 Ash 4.32	67.95	

CONSTITUENTS OF FODDER.

A FINE CLYDESDALE STALLION.

The illustration above is of the imported

Clydesdale stallion Lord Lynedock (4530),

413. He was brought over from Scotland in

1888 by the Galbraith Brothers, of Janes-

ville, Wis., and was bred by Thos. Craig, of

Torrorie, Dumfries, Scotland. He was foal-

ed in 1884, and sired by Lord Blantyre

(3242.) a son of the famous Darniey (222).

His dam was Jess of Torrie (4520), by G'as-

gow Glancer (2126), tracing to Lofty I.

(455). Lord Lynedock won first prize a

Colinsburgh, first at Ayr, third at Edin-

burgh, and first at Maryhill in 1886; second

at Kilmarnock, and the Selkirk premium of

£100. In 1888 he was awarded the Mid-

calder premium of £100, and was highly

commended at the Highland and Agricultu

ral Society's show at Glasgow. If Lord

tirely worthy of the honors awarded him. If

there is a point to criticise it is that his head

is rather small to be in proportion with his

body. It is, however, a well shaped head

showing both intelligence and courage. .

From Bulletin No. 14, Purdue University As our domestic animals are kept in order that we may get as much out of them possible, we have been forced to use a more concentrated ration of food than would, on an average, be consumed by the animals in their natural state. Together with prudent breeding and selection, we have by artificial bree ling developed the properties in the animals we wanted for certain purposes. The means by which the results were reached were by experiments carried out by scientific men-and thus been made public-or by some private breeder or feeder after long experience-and thus kept in secret.

In all rational feeding we must know the composition of our fodder stuffs. This is reached by chemical analysis of the stuffs, or is gained from tables prepared by taking the average of several analyses of different kinds of fodders.

In all such analyses there are determined in per cent, the moisture or water and the water-free substance, which contains: Crude protein or albuminoids, crude fat or ether extracts, non-nitrogenous extract matters,

The moisture, or water, continued in the fodder is determined as mentioned above.

If we take the water-free substance and expose it to boiling ether several hours, we

fodder is arranged:		
CORN MEAL.		
Water Waterfree substance The latter contains: Crude protein 9.13 Crude fat 3.85	15.58 84.42	100.00
Non-nitrogenous extract matters	84.42	
FODDER CORN.		
Water	32.05 67.95	100 00
Crude protein       4.29         Crude fat       1.24         Non-nitrogenous extract matters       35.96		
Crude fiber	67.95	

These analyses show the total composition of the fodders named.

THE DISEASES OF SWINE.

The special commission appointed in 1888 by the Commissioner of Agriculture to investigate the diseases among awine in this country has made its report. The commission consisted of Dr. E. O. Shakespeare Prof. T. J. Burrill and Prof. B. M. Bolton. and its researches were quite extensive and thorough. We give the gist of the report

and the conclusions arrived at as follows: It is the opinion of the Commission, based upon their own individual observation and examinations of the subject, that there are at least two wide spread epidemic diseases of hogs in this country which are caused by different micro-organisms, but which have a clinical history and pathological lesions more or less similar and very difficult to distinguish without the aid of the microscope, and resort to bacteriological methods. So far as the knowledge and observation of the Commission go one of these epidemic diseases, viz: that called by the Bureau Authorities, "swine plague." appears to be far less prevalent than the other which has been named by them "hog chol-

The Commission are further of the opinion that the disease called by the authorities at Washington "hog cholera" is caused by the specific action of a certain microbe named by them "the hog cholera germ" which has certain characteristics of form, size, movement, mode of growth in artificial cultures, and action upon certain lower animals and taken together enable one to distinguish it from other a light crop. Wheat is very uneven, some microbes which have been described from pieces turning out poor, and others from 25 better locality for producing large yields of ment there. After the outer layer of wood The dry residue that is left is generally call- time to time by various authors at present in 10 30 bushels per acre.

swine disease; and that the descriptions of this microbe and its peculiarities, as set forth in ecent annual reports of the Bureau of Animai Industry, are fairly accurate.

The Commission are also of the opinion, alhough to a less positive degree, that the epidemic disease called by the Bureau authorities "swine plague" has as its specific cause a certain microbe possessing characteristics which distinguish it both biologically and pathologically from the first mentioned germ of hog cholera."

In the opinion of the Commission, the epidemic disease of swine investigated by Drs. Billings and Roberts in Nebraska, however seemingly indifferent in the published descriptions, is identical in its clinical features. pathological lesions, and specific cause, with the disease investigated by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and called by the latter "hog cholera:" and furthermore that the microbe which is the specific cause of this disease is identical in both instances. It is also their opinion that the descriptions of this germ published by each of these investigators are in the main correct.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the microbe which Dr. Detmers at present regards as a specific cause of "hog cholera" is probably the same microbe which is considered by the Bureau authorities as the specific cause of hog cholera, but according to present requirements of bacterial research and interpretation, it is impossible to declare that the organism as described by him in his reports published by the Department of Agriculture was the same thing.

In their observation of the methods of bacteriological research pursued by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the Commission are of the opinion that as to carefulness and precision, they are up to the stand, ard of modern requirements concerning bacteriological investigations. They are essentially the same as those pursued at Berlin in the Pathological Laboratory of the Imperial Board of Health, and the H; gienic Institute

of which Professor Koch is at the head. The Commission regard their experiments concerning immunity as inconclusive and more or less indefinite: yet it seems to be evident there is a certain degree of protection against artificial acquisition of hog cholera possessed by the Nebraska pigs which had been inoculated and which had recovered from the disease, the latter appearing to be slightly less protected than the former.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the only proper way to test practically the real value of artificial protection against "hog pasture, and take too much time, in filling cholera" is to expose the supposed protected pig to the natural acquisition of the disease distances for water, and in consequence under ordinary conditions, such as exist among a herd of hogs suffering from disease. It is a well-known fact brought to comforting expess when they reach it. Then with strong acid and alkali (as sulphuric light by recent investigations concerning the perhaps they are chased to and fro, night acid and potash) there would go into the nature of infectious diseases, that immunity and morning, and on the whole do not get solution everything except the fiber-like or protection from a second attack, whether much chance for rest and enjoyment, excellulose that we dry, weigh and call crude | artificial or natural, is not absolute, but only | cept through the night. Cows so treated do fiber. The crude protein albuminoids are relative in degree. There is no known infec- not do their best in the way of turning out tious disease either of man or beast capable of dairy products. It costs them too much to producing by one attack a degree of protection live, and reduces the amount of surplus from a second attack. Experience has abundantly shown that animals which are naturally or artificially protected can be practically overwhelmed by enormous doses of the germs of the disease and thus be made | year round, without any exercise, except to to suffer a recurrent attack, which may even be fatal. Furthermore, the method of artificial inoculation and the mode of natural ac- tired for them to stand still. In this way, quisition of the disease also seem to material- if well fed and cared for, they give a maxily influence the degree of protection required. For example, it is well known that Pasteur has put into extensive practical application in France his method of producing artificial immunity against anthrax in sheep and cattle, by subcutaneous inoculation; and it is also well known that the losses by this disease among herds where the inoculation has been thus performed have been reduced 90 per cent. as the result of inoculation; yet Koch, lated without its becoming a diseased conas an opponent of Pasteur concerning the dition? These questions have never been practical value of protective inoculation, has demonstrated beyond cavil that cattle in which subcutaneous inoculation has been practised are but little protected against the acquisition of the disease experimentally by way of the digestive apparatus.

It is the opinion of the Commission that disinfection as a general practical means of preventing the enormous annual losses from diseases of swine in this country cannot be made effective under the conditions which exist in the West and other regions where hog-raising

is extensive. As far as our present knowledge extends, treatment of existing cases is futile. There remain, therefore, to be considered but two alternative means of prevention, quarantine and extermination of infected hogs with their surroundings, or on the other hand some form of preventive inoculation. Some of the tests made in Nebraska under the direction of Dr. Billings certainly give promise of great possibilities in the latter direction. It is the opinion of the Commission, however, that an attempt to produce immunity from "hog cholera" artificially by the use of the living germs through hypodermic inoculation, is very obectionable and involves a serious risk of more widely extending the disease, and increasing rather than diminishing the enormous losses therefrom. For every hog thus treated becomes for a time at least a centre of infection from which an epidemic may directly or indirectly spread widely. Furthermore, the use of the living germ seems, at least in many instances, to permanently stunt the growth of

be an indisputable fact, then in our opinion, a ity. To deprive them of this aid in judging safe, harmless, efficient and extremely practilis the real object of artificial coloring. To cal means of preventing "hog choiers," free say that the people demand it, or that it is from any risk of thereby extending the disease and continuing the enormous losses at present suffered by our countrymen, will soon

UNDER date of August 28th, Mr. C. Clark. of Grand Blanc, writes us that it is very dry in that section. Corn and potatoes will be

Pairp.

CONDUCTED BY T. D. CURTIS.

Milk Tests.

Some simple means of testing milk is desirable and all very well, as far as it goes. It is a great desideratum in associated dairying, which we think is more popular than it will be a few years hence. Our best dairymen do not go into it now, and as the private dairies of the country improve and are rendered more valuable, their owners will be less disposed to pool their milk with Tom. Dick and Harry.

Testing the milk does not improve cows nor substitute better ones, though it may lead to improvement. It was a long time ago that the world was without means of testing the quality of milk. We now have Prof. Short's saponifying process, and Prof. Patrick's method of dissolving the solids not fat, but neither of them is going to produce a revolution in dairying, as some assert. We have for a long time had the churn test, which is the best of all in buttermaking, and dairymen have for many years known that the average cow of the country is an expense instead of a profit. A few have benefited by their knowledge and improved their stock, but the great majority are still drifting along in ignorance and struggling with poverty.

It requires energy, some money, good judgment, considerable time, and a great deal of patience and perseverance, to make any very marked improvement in a herd of cows. Tests alone will not do it. It can be done, however, and it pays well to do it; indeed, no dairymen can afford to not improve his herd. But the great mass is inert and the march of progress is slow.

Exercise for Cows.

Most cows, at this season of the year, get exercise enough in hunting the pasture for sufficient sweet grass with which to fill their stomachs. Many have too much. They have to travel over too much ground in their themselves. Often they have to go long get very dry before going and drink to disenergy that otherwise would go to milk production. This is the opposite extreme of keeping cows standing in the stable the chew the cud, lie down and get up, and step around a little when their legs get too mum of milk. But is it certain that it nct at the expense of constitutional is vitality? Are the calves of such cows as healthy and vigorous as those of cows that have more air and exercise? Does it not shorten their years of usefulness, and tend to throw the whole system out of balance? definitely or satisfactorily answered.

#### Coloring Butter.

We agree with the Mark Lane Express that "artificial coloring is nothing more or less than a means of delusion, in that it is intended to make the butter seem good whether it is or not." It adds nothing whatever of value to the butter, and is therefore a useless expense, save so far as it aids in the fraud of palming off on the consumer inferior butter in place of superior. It is a perversion of fact and reason to say that people want butter artificially colored. They prefer yellow butter only because that color is associated in their minds with good quality. The quality is what they are after and the natural color which indicates it is what they desire-not the artificial color that covers up defects and deceives them. It is true that that they do not want poor butter. They are of the disease, either through the stomach or shy of white butter because it indicates poor quality, and for no other reason. Convince consumers that pale butter is best, and they will prefer it. Show them that a tub of pale butter has all the aroma and delicious flavor of that with more color and they will make no distinction. It is the quality which color is supposed to represent, and not the color itself, that people are after. Hence the people do not want butter artificially colored. but marketed in its natural hue, that they If further investigations shall prove this to may judge somewhat thereby as to its qualdone to please them, is an insult to their intelligence and to common sense. The object is to deceive and perplex the judgment of the buyer by a false color.

The decision of the United States Revenue Department against using artificial butter color cut with oils, as a violation of the oleomargarine law, is not without forcible show of reason. The law prohibits the adultera-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MAST, FOOS & CO.

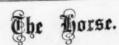
MANUFACTURERS

IRON TURBINE

MAST FOOS & CO SPRINGFIELD O. THE

WIND

IRON TURBINE



THE DETROIT MEETING.

List of Entries for the National Breeders Stakes.

On September 3, 4, 5 and 6 the combined meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders and the Michigan Association will be held at Hamtramek Park, this city. Secretary L. D. Packer, of the National Association, publishes the list of final entries for the National Association Stakes, which we give below:

Special stakes, two-year-olds-Presto by Gen. Washington, Minton by Mambrino, Frenzy by Florida, Gray Colt by Connaught,

Greenlander Boy by Greenlander.
Special stakes, three-year-olds—Baroness by Hambrido, Fortuna by Fiorida, Peter Hardwood by Hardwood, Harry Wade by Reveille, Dora Cossack by Don Cossack, Palo Alto Belle by Electioneer, Brandolene by Brown Wilkes, San Malo by Nugget. Special stakes, four-year-olds-Governor Stanford by Electioneer, Bisment by Vic-

Von Bismarck, Diplomacy by Don Special stakes, five-year-olds-Gold Leaf by Nugget, Sunrise Patchen by Saneca Patchen, Nettle Leaf by Nugget.

Special graded stakes, two-year-olds-Lady McGregor by Robert McGregor, Cora Whitney by Nutwood, Graydon by brino, Little Odd by Brown Wilkes, Nellie Powers by Gen. Hancock, Frenzy by Florida, Olga Cossack by Don Cossack, Hattie Belle by Brown Wilkes, Corn Cracker by Connaught, Greenlander Boy and Fleetland

er by Greenlander. Special graded stakes, three-year-olds-Ashwood by Natwood, Alloman by Nugget, Poter Hardwood by Hardwood, Allerton by Jay Bird, Queen Wilkes by Jay Bird, Mar-tinelle by Kentucky Prince, Barthold Patchen by Seneca Patchen, Earl's Lad by Earl, Helen H. by Earl.

Special graded stakes, four-year-olds-Chancellor by Hambrino, Calhoun by Pilot Medium, Clonmore by Connaught.

Special graded stakes, five year-olds-

Bellevue by Belmont, Heckothrift by Her-Special graded stakes, six-year-olds-Ma-

ralia by Gen. Benton, Mollie Morton by Baron Rothschild. Great matron stakes, three-year-olds -The

Parker Gun by Jay Bird, Carlos by Don Carlos, Astoria by Kentucky Wilkes, Red Letter by Referce, Ashwood by Nutwood. National trotting sire stakes, three-yearolds-Asteria by Kentucky Wilkes.

Nursery stakes, three-year-olds-Prince Wilkes by King R-ne, 99; Persimmons, 104; Belle B , 126; Hanover, 126; Brother Ban, 114; Oridamme, 120; Badge, 120; J. A. B. 112; Torchlight, 102; Kaloolah, 100; The Bourbon, 100; Dunboyne, 110; Firenzi, 125

nack filly, Golden Horn, Ludy Agnes, Frailty, Marie K., Mabel Glen, Martha, Cecelia Pandora, Eliza, Mary Malloy, 110 pounds Carrie C. Phœbe, 115; Amazon, 115. Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth-Tenacity, 107 pounds; Tattler, 117; Letretia, 104; Mary T., 100; G encliffe, 95; E gin, 107; Young Dake, 117; Syntax, 111; Jennie Mc-

Farland, 102. When to the above list is added the entries for the Michigan Association stakes, it is evident there will be a most interesting meeting. Allerton, the wonderful threeyear-old, who trotted the third mile in a 2:33 class at Poughkeepsie, where a \$1,500 race at Chicago last week in 2:1814, will be present, and start in the special graded stakes for three-year-olds.

#### MICHIGAN TROTTERS

The season of 1889 will long be remembered by Michigan horsemen for the record made by home-bred trotters. Last season the State prominently to the front, but 1889 has added so many fast ones that Kentucky and California will have to look to their laurels or the Peninsular State will displace years as the birth place of the greatest of American trotters.

The sires which have done so much to bring Michigan's name to the front are Louis | bred and owns Axtell, who reduced his record Napoleon, Pilot Medium, Tremont, Masterlode, Dauntless, Bay Middleton, Magna Charta and Royal Fearnaught.

The horses which have upheld the honor of the State on the track are Jack, Lady Bullion and Girflue by Pilot Medium; Thornless. Hendryx, Gene Smith and Ed. Annan. pacer, by Dauntless, a quartette of the finest quality: Junemont by Tremont: Harry Noble by Frank Noble; Frank Middleton by Bay Middleton; Roy and Silver Threads (pacer) by Royal Fearnaught. Masterlode and Magna Charta figure as sires of the dams of a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10. The dam some of the horses noted above.

This only includes the most noted per formers of this season among Michigan bred horses. There are a number of others who are coming forward fast, and may yet prove as much of a surprise as the ones mentioned The best of it is that these trotters are not only fast but have staying qualities. Their records were made in hotly contested races -zot tin cup aff sirs.

Besides the sires mentioned there are number of stallions in the State which will be heard from when their colts are put on the track if there is anything in blood. There is Nuttingham by Nutwood, dam Adelaide by Pail Sheridan; Sphinx by Electioneer, dam Sprite by Balmont; the Wilkes stallions Olmedo Wilkes, Ira Wilkes, Wheeling Wilkes and Bonnie Wilkes; Greenbacks, Alcryon and Anteeo. There are many others of fine breeding, but we have not space for all of them, and mention the above to show the quality of the sires which are available to secure him now. to the breeders of the State. Breeders in Michigan have been handicapped by lack of brood mares of high quality, but this is fast being remedied, and when the daughters of the sires referred to go into the breeding stable Michigan horsemen will have a splendid foundation to build upon. The next five years should see a greater improvement breeding of trotters of the first class, and we have but little doubt but that the prediction will be fully verified.

#### Scoring, Etc.

I am frequently asked, says "Diomed" in the Horseman, how far a horse trots in scoring a given number of times, and how much farther the second and third horse travels in a mile than the pole horse does. I have never personally submitted these questions to the action of the rule of three or made a mathematical calculation concerning them, but I find in an old number of Wallace's Monthly some figures which I subjoin, presuming they are correct. In this estimate the track is supposed to be regulation length, and it ought to be a wonder next year. In the heat is the same on a mile or half-mile track as he trotted in 2:20%, Girflue, the fast daughto distance travelled by outside horses. It ter of Pilot Medium, was second.

is assumed that the average of scoring will be two hundred and twenty yards at each score. A horse scoring twice will trot onequarter of a mile; four times, one-half mile; six times, three-quarters; eight times, one mile, ten times, one mile and a quarter; twelve times, one and one-half miles; foureen times, one and three-quarter miles; sixteen times, two miles. The pole horse trots three feet from the pole; the second trots forty-four feet more than the pole horse, the third horse eighty-eight feet more, the fourth one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the fifth horse one hundred and seventysix feet, and a horse forty feet from the pole trots two hundred and fifty feet more than a mile. It would be well for judges to remember the distance horses trot in scoring, and apply the rules closely, thereby preventing such outrageous scoring as is frequently seen on some tracks.

#### Horse Gossip.

W. WILLETTS, of Pontiac, has sold to Frank L. Noble, owner of Aleryon, the black gelding Ketch, 2:241/2, by Keystone, for a reported price of \$5,500.

THE Ionia Sentinel says that the Smith Brothers, of that place, have sold a half interest in a three-months-old filly by Montgomery, dam by Magna Charta, to Frank Jacobson, of Cadillac, for \$250.

AT Paris, Ky., last week, the Lair Brothers lost by lockjaw their three-year-old stallion Hambrino B smarck, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Edgewater. He had a 2:32 record as a two-year-old, and was valued at \$5,000.

AT the Maysville, Ky., fair last week, Dr Sparks, two years old, trotted a mile in 2:251/4 in the third heat of a race. He is by Cyclone 886, dam by Monroe Chief 875. Houri, the fast daughter of Onward, won the 2:20 race in straight heats, reducing her record to 2:18%, which she made in the last heat.

GENE SMITH won in the 2:15 class at Pough keepsie, N. Y., best time, 2:1534. His opponents were Harry Wilkes, driven by Turner, and Mambrino Sparkle, driven by Splan Perhaps Smith won on his merits, but it is safe to say that the race paid better that way, or Splan and Turner would not have consent ed to his winning.

AT Sabina, Ohlo, on Friday of last week during a pacing race at the fair grounds, Elf King, with a private record of 2:25, dropped dead near the judges' stand, having taken with ease the first heat in 2:37. It was though aconite had been administered. The horse was valued at \$10,000. At the same place Dad, a well-known horse in races, was per manently disabled while scering by rupturing a tendon of the left foreleg.

STAR LILY, the winner of the \$10,000 stakes at the Rochester meeting, was recently owned by C. L. Ingham, of Centerville, this State She was sired by James A. Garfield. Just before the Detroit meeting Andy Welch bought ber for \$4,000 and put her in charge of Goldsmith. Her record last season was 2:441/2. Now she can trot under 2:20. Since winning the \$10,000 stakes, she has won in the purse was hung up.

J. H. STEINER, Secretary of the American Trotting Association writes: "The bay gelding Freddy, Jr., alias Dr. Gordon, which has been performing in New York and Pennsylvania, has, together with J. A. Junivall, Upper Sandusky, O., and Wm. Brannigan, Tiffin, O., been expelled by the member at Dunkirk. Junemont, Jack, Girflue and others brought expelled the bay mare German Girl, alias Belle Stall, alias Maud, together with C. H McConnel and F. Brennan, Montpelier, O.'

ALLERTON, by Jay Bird, a son of George Vilkes, three years old, won the the 2:27 trot them from the positions they have held for at Chicago in straight heats; time, 2:24, 2:21, 2:1814. He was bred and is owned by C. W. Williams, of Iowa, who bought his dam from the Stout Stock farm at Dubuque. He also at Chicago to 2:14. Axtell is by William L. he by George Wilkes, out of Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen 58. Axtell's dam was Lou. by Mambrino Boy, he by Mambrino Patchen 58. Lady Bunker is also the dam of Guy Wilkes, 2:1514. She traces back to American Star 14.

> FRANK MIDDLETON, a full brother to Molly Middleton, won the 2:22 trot, purse one thousand dollars, at Chicago last week. taking the last three heats straight in a siv heat race, best time, 2:21%. He was sired by Bay Middleton 2850, he by Middletoure 125. of Frank Middleton was Betsy Allen, by Champion 807, a son of Grinnell's Champion. Bay Middleton, now dead, was owned by Henry Brown, of Battle Creek, and Champion for a time by a Mr. Keliogg, also of Battle Creek. He is now 13 years old, and got a record of 2:20% last season.

AT Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, the \$10,000 stakes in the 2:20 class were won by Alcryon, by Alcyone, a son of George Wilkes. Nelson, who was expected to win this race, took the first heat in 2:111/2, but the fast time seemed to use him up, as Alcryon took the next three straight in  $2:16\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2:17\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2:19\frac{1}{2}$ Jack and Geneva S. were in the race, which had seven starters, but neither showed up very well. Alcryon was a winner at Buffalo and Poughkeepsie also, and is owned by Frank Noble, of Grand Rapids. He is blind in one eye, but manages to see the wire first with his other one with much regularity. He was offered for \$4,000 before the Buffalo races, but it would probably take four times that amount

HARRY NOBLE, winner of the four-year-ole stakes at Chicago last week, where he lowered his record to 2:201/4, was bred in this State and is now owned by W. S. Kirby, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, At two years old he got a record of 2:57, at three years old, 2:25, and now he gets down to 2:2 1/4. He was sired by Frank Noble, full brother to Jerome than has taken place in the past ten, in the Eddy, 2:161/2, and a son of Louis Napoleon and Fanny Mapes. Louis Napoleon was by Volunteer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Fanny Mapes was by Alexander's Abdallah, also a son of Hambletonian. Here is a strong combination of blood, or rather s concentration of a particular strain, and it produces winners, as such breeding always will. The dam of Harry Noble is Stella Storms, by Mambrino Excelsior 582, by Mambrino Patchen 58; g. dam, Lizzie Allen, by Mambrino Chief 11, running to imp. Messenger; g. g. dam by imp. Yorkshire. There is a pedigree which should give both speed and only a small portion forming the outside of lasting qualities on the track, and make a great sire in the stud. He is a big horse, 16% hands high, and it is rather surprising to see a horse of this style get his speed so early. If well handled and not worked too hard he

## Che Farm.

Special Fertilizers.

We have attempted for some years to point out the unlike effects of special fertilizers on different and unlike soils. Superphos phates, for instance, which produce a grea increase of the crop on some soils, have afforded no sensible effect in other places. We have known the wheat crop to be doubled by its use in one locality, and in others no ten miles away, the slightest improvement in the crop was not produced. Yet even at the present time, some agricultural writers do not appear to have understood this difference: and directions are repeatedly given for promoting the increased growth of crops by the use of superphosphates or of potash, evidently taking it for granted that all soils and all crops are alike benefited. Fertilizers specially fitted for certain crops are largely advertised for sale, and we have "potato manures" and "corn manures" offered for these respective crops, as if they would operate alike on all soils.

But scientific men have not all fallen into this error, and we quote a few as a matter of caution to those who use commercial fertilizers without first proving on limited scale their fitness and utility when employed, and without first determining by trial whether the benefit produced, where they do not fail, will pay cost.

Dr. Voelcker stated: "On some soils, nore especially on poor, light pastures, the effect of bone dust has been truly marvelous: while in other localities they do not show any marked effect. I would advise making field trials on a limited scale before heavy expense is incurred. Bone meal is often wasted on cold clay soils." Again: "Soils vary much in composition, and hence the same manures which effect a radical improvement in one locality, are often found of little use in another. A writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society says: "I have een guano produce a splendid crop; while the year following the crop was worse than before the guano was applied."

Hence the mistake sometimes made at Experiment Stations, in reporting tests of fertilizers on the circumscribed localities belonging to the stations, and which are often quite unlike the soils of other parts of the country, the owners of which they are inended to instruct.

Dr. Voelcker said: "Where good farmvard manure can be obtained at a reasonable price. I believe it will be found the most efficacious and economical manure.' Another writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society said: "It is impossible to give any definite rules without knowing the kind of land to be manured."

The preceding remarks and quotations are not mere theory on our part; but we have made for many years similar tests in several instances, and witnessed like results from experience of others. - Country Gentleman.

#### Develop the Heifers.

It is within the power of any one who will feed judiciously and milk thoroughly, to increase the milk-giving and butter-making capacities of young heifers to a marked degree. Every Jersey heifer from the time she is bred, should have a grain ration every day. It matters not how good the pasture, a little grain will be relished and will yield N. Y. The member at Charleston, Ill., has a handsome profit in the increased vigor and ing of the knee is, under these circumstances, milk secreting power when she comes into most likely to happen, and the distention milk. This grain during the grass season may consist only of wheat bran or bran and some animals is often enormous, but, in patmeal. When the winter comes on corn meal may be added. As to quantity, each feeder must judge for himself. We have this generally causes the matter to be left to found heifers to do well on two pounds of take its chance, resulting in a consolidation grain at a feed, others taking three pounds, and a hard and permanent swelling. While This amount increased up to six pounds a the swelling remains soft and elastic to day; to be decreased a month before calving touch, treatment is generally successful, and

to four pounds. After calving and all danger of fever is over, say nine days, begin to feed grain a pound at the feed. Gradually increase this along as the heifers respond in an increase of milk or butter. Having reached the lit should be dressed occasionally with a little measure of their digestive powers drop back resin ointment or other digestive. The gradually about one-third. If the heifers give much promise it will pay to keep them on pretty full grain rations until near their

second calving. With her second calf a heifer that has been judiciously fed ought to increase her yield of milk and the butter contents of her milk. This increase or growth in capacity continues generally up to the fifth calf. There is, however, a wide difference in the rate of maturing in different heifers, as great indeed as in their mature powers. Some heifers make very little improvement after their second calf. And some phenomenal heifers have done their best with their first calf. As a rule, however, it will be found that the animals that are several years in coming to maturity, possess more lasting powers. - Jersey Herald.

Making Hay in Finland. own no meadows have long been accustomed to cut what grass they can find in the forest glades and other waste lands. Owing to was stuffed among the branches of neighboring trees to await the winter frost and snow, when it could easily be carried off by sledges After a wet season some farmers noticed that this was actually better in quality than that which they themselves had made from much better grass. The wild crop, so to call it, had dried much better in the tree branches exposed to a free circulation of air than the rich herbage which had lain long on the sodden ground. Hence it occurred to them to make temporary trees upon which their

own crops might be dried. This experiment was attended by such success that the plan has been widely imi- and appliances for classifying and handling, tated and bids fair entirely to supplant the old-fashioned methods. After the mowing is done a number of poles about ten feet in length and provided with long transverse pegs, are set up at intervals and the grass is loosely heaped upon them. The result is said to be excellent. Even in wet weather the pile is discolored, while the inner portions exposed to the air beneath and protected from the rain above, are dried in perfect condition. Mowing can be carried on in spite of wind and rain, and when on the grass is placed upon the drying poles it may be left without fear of serious harm until the weather changes.—Mark Lane Express.

comparatively thin, a large breadth of land good cow."

#### Potato Rot Precautions.

Many a potato-grower who naturally exected, and ought to have, 200 bushels per acre finds the yield less than 100 bushels of cond-rate tubers, some of which are decayed and many more affected—a disheartening outcome largely due to excessive growth of the fungus that first attacked the upper leaves, and from there rapidly passed into the stems and down to the tubers. This mildew is so small that when seen in quantity it appears like a frosty covering on the surface of the decaying leaf. In a short time the vines become affected, turn brown and die, after which there can be no further growth of tubers. I find many large fields thus prematurely dead. The soil is loaded with water by recent heavy rains-a con dition most favorable for decay of the pota toes. It is therefore evident (the milder being a lover of moisture) that the tubers should be removed from the soil and kept dry and cool. It will be well to leave the potatoes on the ground long enough to dry off completely, after which they may be stored where they will not be covered with any moisture. A good way, until cold weather comes, would be to place them in an airy loft or barn, either in a thin layer on the dry floor or in shallow bins. A sprinkling of air-slaked lime, a handful to a bushel, may be applied when placed in the bin to kill ang germs that may be on their surface. The vines should have been burned before the potatoes were dug. Frequent visits should be made to storage-room and any decaying tubers removed before

N. Y. Tribune Killing Thistles with Hoed Crops.

they contaminate surrounding potatoes. Po-

tatoes this year are likely to be high-priced,

and will repay the extra care here recom

mended. A damp, warm, close cellar would

be sure to furnish the conditions that would

result in decay .- Prof. B. D. Halsted, in

It is often said, and truly, that one year's entire suppression of growth will kill Canada thistle. Those who claim to have tried it and have failed, have been remiss at some Where the attempt at destroying thistles is made with a hoed crop, corn or potatoes, the month of August is more apt than any other to give the enemy a breathing spell, insuring its life another year. At this time the growth of the crop, especially of the corn, hides the ground, and makes it hard to see every green shoot. It may be injurious to the crop, especially of potatoes, to go between the rows so late in the season. Potatoes ought not to be cultivated after the tubers are set, nor corn after it has eared. The work then of destroying thistles must be done altogether by hand, and if there are many it is slow work. It is usually better to bend the stalk down and cover it heavily with earth than to cut it off, where one has escaped observation until it has grown three or four inches high. If the green stalk can be made to rot in moist, warm soil, it will do more to enfeeble the root than to cut it off. This last only starts two or three new buds to grow in its place. The shade of the corn partly checks the vigor of the thistles, causing them to come up pale and puny, like plants growing in a cellar. A little earth on them will finish them .- American Cultivator.

Capped Knee. This trouble in cattle is usually caused by getting up and down on hard floors. Bruiscows, seems to be rarely accompanied by lameness, or other indication of pain, and the best method to adopt is to insert a stout tape seton right through the substance of the enlargement, bringing it out at a point portation and feeding. Its nutritious quality that will secure efficient drainage. The is not injured by the process, and in time bran seton requires to be left in for a month, and cakes may become staple articles of com cause must, however, be carefully guarded against, and further injury be prevented by allowing plenty of bedding, or thickly bandaging the knee. If the cow runs out, neither will be practicable, because the bandage will hardly be retained in its place during movement, but if the ground is soft and the grass plentiful, no protection will be necessary. Beaten earth under the animal's fore part forms about the best flooring for a cow shed, as brick, stone, etc., often cause bursal enlargements at the knee .-Toronto Globe.

#### A Great Sheep Ranch.

The Warren Live Stock Company, an enterprise owing its present status to the business acumen of the present Governor, Hon. F. E. Warren, illustrates the tendency to union of the farm and ranch ideas, to improvement in type, and to economic changes A curious way of making hay is very gen- to suit changing conditions. It is the union erally adopted by the Fins. Poor men who of many originally separate ranches, some raising cattle, others sheep or horses. When the tariff of 1883 began to produce discouragement, and owners of sheep were ready the lack of roads and farmsteads the hay to sacrifice much of their value, the Warren company bought them by the thousand, introduced Cotswolds, and afterward Shropshires for the production of mutton of high character, ready to supplement wool with mutton, or mutton with wool, whichever might promise to lead in profit.

This departure led to another, for the purpose of supplementing grass and hay with corn in feeding. A feeding station of forty cres was obtained in Nebraska, for replenishing this succulent half-bred mutton. It lies alongside the railroad, and is equipped with shedding, yards, canals, windmills, tanks, troughs, havracks and other means rendering comfortable and thrifty the cattle and sheep, for the latter of which there are accommodations ample for 22,000 head. There is also place here for storage of 10,000 tons of hay and unlimited supplies of corn. This is referred to above as a sheep ranch. because it has become almost exclusively an enterprise for the production of mutton and wool, composing now nearly 90,000 head, though including yet 2,500 cattle, 2,000

tendency is the elimination of the cattle

horses and 2,500 Angora goats. The present

which the company holds 95,000 acres in fee simple, 23,000 acres of school and university land, 150,000 acres of range rights and about

is required, aggregating 285,000 acres, of

15,000 acres of government land. The tract lies north and south of the Union Pacific railroad, that portion south of the road being twenty-five miles long. There are thirtyeight separate ranch stations, on Bear, Horse and Pole creeks. A four wire and top-pole fence incloses the whole tract, and a telephone system, which employs fourteen instruments, connects the ranches with the companies' Cheyenne office and with each other.

This land is improved by the construction of thirty miles of main ditches and sixty-five laterals with several storage basins of large capacity, by which a large area of meadow land can be flooded at will.

It is understood that the lambs dropped will amount to from 20 to 25 per cent, of the flock. The wool product averages about six pounds per head, and should produce at the next shearing, the flock having been increased this summer, about 500,000 pounds. The shearing season usually commences about June 10.

A very large portion of this land is useles without a very large expenditure of money for wells, reservoirs, ditches, etc., which homesteaders could not do separately. The 'creeks" are dry for most of the year, though water can always be found a few feet below their beds. A pretence of loccupancy, without capital, would produce only a squalid, unremunerative style of farm life. With extensive improvements, prosperous and productive farms will ultimately be established. It is the purpose of the company not to obstruct practicable settlement, but to render it possible and beneficent. -N. Y. Press.

#### Economical Use of Fertilizers.

When there is insufficient fertilizing ma terial supplied upon the farm, and a resort must be had to commercial fertilizing material, the question then becomes cone of economical consideration. When manure that is a production of the farm is employed, if there is an excess of any fertilizing element above what a crop would require, it is a matter that receives little consideration, although it may be deserving of it. The excessive use of any fertilizing material results in a greater or less degree of waste: this is believed to be especially true of nitrogen, which, if applied in larger quantities than required for immediate use, is quite liable to pass off as ammonia. The most economical use of manures would therefore seem to suggest such application as would surely supply the required quantity of nitrogen for the crop to be grown, and then supply any requirements for the other elements from other sources. Of course different soils require different combinations of elements, and the actual requirements can be satisfactorily determined only by experiments upon different soils. At the New Hampshire station, by means of experiments that have been carried on Professor Whitcher has come to the conclusion that the three chief fertilizer elements stand in regard to relative importance: Potash, first; phosphoric acid, second; and nitrogen last, and as it is the most expensive element. should be used sparingly and only when its use is profitable.

#### Agricultural Items.

NEBRASKA is counting on a good corn cro this season. Missouri's crop will also be pretty nearly an average.

THAT the business of farming is going right along is indicated by the fact that 16,000,000 acres of land have been sold during the last fiscal year, and that 124,000,009 acres have been settled within the past eight years.

A MACHINE has been invented for compressing bran into cakes for convenience of trans-

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural So. ciety has gone under, flaancially, and owes \$80,000. Its grounds at Philadelphia have been foreclosed under a \$25,000 mortgage. No fair this year-nor any other year, for that matter.

PROF. COLLIER calls the attention of farm. ers to the fact that the nedding wild onion. Allium Cernuum, is becoming well established as a roadside weed in certain localities in New York, and will have the effect of tainting the milk, cream and butter if it gets a foothold in pastures.

A sheep farmer says: "I have seen a field which had been used as a pasture for colts and calves till about one-third of it was cov ered with golden-rod and blackberry vines. changed to a fine grassy sward in three years by putting in a few more sheep than it would keep in good condition, giving them extra food to make up the deficiency."

PROF. THAXTER says, in the Rural New Yorker: "Potatoes attacked by the rot should be dug at once as soon as the foliage has become badly affected. Such potatoes are liable to rot after digging to a greater or less extent according to the greater or less virulence of the disease upon the foliage. If stored in a cool, dry place and thoroughly sprinkled with dry air-slaked lime at the rate of one bushel of lime to 25 bushels of potatees, they will keep much better. It is unwise, however, to attempt to keep such potatoes if they can be disposed of, since a certain percentage, if not the whole of them, will rot in time.

PROF. STEWART says sweet corn in the roasting ear state is the richest butter-making green food that can be given to cows; next comes peas and oats grown together and cut when the pods are just beginning to form and the oats are in the earliest bloom; later, millet cut when the head is just emerging from the sheath will make the early fall green feeding. With all this fodder of the richest kind available, should be added some rich grain food. Corn meal is the standard for quality of butter, and, in small quantity only on account of its richness in nitrogen. Any cow that will not pay in the extra yield of butter for four quarts of corn meal daily, given in two meals. should be discarded from the herd. There are some cows, however, which will profitably repay the cost of half this quantity of food. and are able to digest more than that, which may be excepted from this general rule; but every cow in the butter dairy should yield ten ounds of butter a week for the first twelve weeks of every milking to be considered

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The Art

The stock, it wi young tree or the bi receives the bud, a the cion, of whatev plied. Generally budgi ground on small tr the branches on lan of the stock is from diameter to about care a smaller tree

month of August.

large one, even to in diameter. The stock is beginning growth, as shown terminal buds. The first indian ding is that good, well ripened bads growth are to be the bark of the sto once begins to a The third requisi sharp knife, a rou but not essential. ately strong, soft n for tying, to exclud the buds grow fast has been extensive

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parrow strips of three) woolen yarn In preparing the be taken to cut from ety. It must be son's growth, and are to be cut off, a inch of the foot st It is the best als inches of the imm These prepared st in a damp place t In doing the

rather over an inc the bark of the place) and a mu the upper end of incisions looking nice point now is with point of the beginning at the downward, withou wood under the b stock goes to won jury, instead of the bud wilts and The bark bein

from the prepared this the knife sh inch below the t fourths of an inc slice of wood as small portion of remain, as it does it takes preciou danger of spoiling

The bud is now stick and pushed end of the uprigh The tying begin of the incision, covering every pa out the point of t though coming without covering In about a week the foot stalk wil touched will drop it adheres and

failed, but if the

budding may be place in the stoo The tying sh three weeks or seems to be cut often happens weather) it sh again, but not : In spring the three inches abo which would re kept rubbed off August, when cut off at the ba careful not to time should be according to th Some prefer

begins to grow it does not do has not beer ground .- Nat Fall Pla

By this wen

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it be done in J skill it may roots are an in The rule is, ho enough to set nor is it self-st For this reason or more of the young plants be evaporated the season adv ed, and there While it is tru done, other th will be the cr plants set early more moisture better than the If delayed too will not get s them to resist and thawing. are comparati much more es mature. If ta roots may be

#### Horticultural.

The Art of Budding.

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OF.

August and until the middle of September. an mazzard, and pear on pear, belong to winter or early spring.

receives the bud, and in grafting receives ed. the cion, of whatever fruit is to be multi-

care a smaller tree may be budded, and a ed to lessen the evaporating surface. large one, even to considerably over an inch | If it is desired to test a new variety, the terminal buds.

The first indispensable condition in budwell ripened buds of the present season's the bark of the stock peels freely. If the bark but not essential. In addition some moder- wet sack. ately strong, soft material will be necessars the buds grow fast to the steck. Linn bark candlewick has been successfully used, and | without any check. parrow strips of muslin, and (best of the three) woolen varn. .

In preparing the stick of buds care must son's growth, and as soon as cut the leave | for plants grown in the north, are to be cut off, allowing about a third of an inch of the foot stock to remain to hold by. It is the best also to cut off three or four inches of the immature point of the shoot. These prepared sticks of bud; should be kept in a damp place until used.

In doing the work an upright incision rather over an inch long is made just through the bark of the stock (at a clean, smooth place) and a much shorter incision across the upper end of the first incision; the two incisions looking like a large letter T. The nice point now is to raise the bark (either with point of the knife, or a piece of bone), beginning at the cross incision and working downward, without touching the soft new wood under the bark. If this is touched the stock goes to work at once to heal the injury, instead of healing the bud fast, and the bud wilts and then dries up.

The bark being raised, a bud is to be cut from the prepared stick of buds. In doing this the knife should enter about half an slice of wood as possible along with it. The small portion of wood may be allowed to remain, as it does no harm; while to remove it takes precious time, with the added danger of spoiling the eye of the bud.

The bud is now to be taken by the foot stick and pushed gently down to the lower end of the upright incision.

The tying begins at once at the lower end of the incision, and proceeds upwards, covering every part of the cut but leaving out the point of the bud and the foot stalk. though coming as close to these as may be without covering them.

In about a week, if the work is successful, the foot stalk will still look green, and when touched will drop off. If on the other hand, it adheres and looks dark, the work has failed, but if the bark still peels freely the budding may be repeated, taking a new place in the stock.

The tying should be taken off in about three weeks or thereabouts, before this if it seems to be cutting into the stock (which often happens if there is good growing weather) it should be loosed and put on again, but not so tightly.

In spring the stock is to be cut off two or kept rubbed off until about the beginning of Summey considers it one of the most im-August, when the remaining stub is to be portant details of culture: cut off at the bud, with a sloping cut, being careful not to cut the bud, which by that time should be from one to four feet high, according to the strength of the stock, etc. Some prefer to cut the stock off close to the bud in spring, about the time the bud

begins to grow; but although this saves labor it does not do so well, especially if the bud has not been put on very close to the ground .- National Stockman.

#### Fall Planting of Strawberries.

Budding 's one of the ways of multiplying lifted without injury. The later the work is the other side, the water will take care of itmees and shrubs, and the best way with the done the closer should plants be set to each self. At equal distances from the centre to quarts or 31/4 bushels of green peas, or a litpeach, cherry and some others. The work other, so that they may fill the row with the sides an upright support consisting of a tle over the rate of 620 bushels per acre. may be begun in July and continued through roots and shade the surface with their leaves. two by four scantling of the proper length, Now those who object to plot experimenta-If set twelve inches apart in the row in about five feet long, is set on a brick, while tions will, of course, say that nothing like Trees which complete their growth early July, ten inches will be enough in August, at the top an inch strip four inches wide is these results can be obtained in field culture, must be budded early; those which continue eight in September and six in October. The run the entire length of the roof, which in but I can see no reason why, under similar growing late 'must be, budded late, sun should never be allowed to shine on bare this case is 100 feet, 12 supports being used Plum on plum, cherry on morello and ground between plants in the rowduring the on each side, 24 in all.

the first class; plum on peach, cherry on . The soil for fall-set plants should be rich, mahelab, the peach, together with pear on so that their roots may find what they need market during the winter, and some light is quince, belong to the second class. The ap- near By, for they have not time to go far necessary while it is not sufficient to interple can generally be budded all through the after it. It is well to prepare the place a fere with the blanching process. In storing The stock, it will be understood, is the ground get settled. And it is very import- earth being feft on them, they are loaded on young tree or the branch which in budding ant that the crown of the plant be not cover- a one-horse wagon, which is then driven later (about May 10th) on nearly as rich soil

ground on small trees, but sometimes up in soil should be stirred the next morning. If forward while the horse and wagon is each to exceed from 21/4 to three feet and when the branches on large ones. The right size this proves sufficient, they should either time backed out, until the space is filled up picked we only obtained eight quarts from of the stock is from one-third of an inch in have some shade during the heat of the day, to six or eight feet of the door. Thus pack- each row. diameter to about three-fourths; though with or the first leaves that wilt should be remov-

in diameter. The right time is when the fall is the best time to plant it, for the reastock is beginning to ripen the season's son that it will bear the next season and engrowth, as shown by the formation of the able one to decide as to its value and give ample time to greatly increase the stock.

Fall-set plants must be protected during swer. Of course the drainage should be such growth are to be had. The second is that that no water can lie on or near the surface.

The third requisite is a thin-bladed, very as it is dug, and carry them to a shed where tural drainage whatever, the soil being not lieve to be better, but shall not hereafter sharp knife, a round point being preferable, they are trimmed. Large lots are put in a

has been extensively used by nurserymen for soil where they can be shaded and watered. tying; but recently the prepared leaf of one In a few days new roots will be formed, of the palms, raphia affia, has been imported when, after a thorough watering, they may

best time to do it is late in the fall. They not sufficient care being taken to prevent the pruned back their grace and beauty are literbe taken to cut from a tree of the right vari- can not get them early enough in the spring, ety. It must be a shoot of the present sea- and their summer and early fall are too hot

POTTED PLANTS.

The advantage of potted plants is that they receive little or no check in being planted, even if it be done by an unskilled person. This enables one to fruit a new variety to perfection to nine or ten months after planting. While one may not get a full crop, he will usually get more than he otherwise could. This is important with new, highpriced varieties.

The disadvantages are that they cost more, express charges are higher, and the larva of injurious insects, as the strawberryroot worm, crown borer and crown girdler are liable to be carried in the pots to the new plantation. This however can occur only when the plants are lavered in the pots in an old bed where these pests are found.

As a rule, potted plants should be used near where they are produced so as to save express charges. If common varieties have to be sent for, it is a good plan to buy layers inch below the bud and come out three-fourths of an inch above, taking as thin a a frame where they may be shaded and lock lumber, rough but good, of good qualer plants potted in two-inch pots and put in watered when necessary will make good ity and matched, was used for the roof-it potted plants in from one to two weeks. This will save a dollar a hundred on the first cost and nearly all the transportation

charges. We use one-and-a-half and two-inch pots and ship in handled baskets lined with waxed paper and damp moss. The plants are laid on their sides in the pots with moss between the layers, and then each layer is covered with moss and a cloth cover sewed on. One-and-a-half-inch pots run thirteen put it up; of course where stone must be to the pound, and, when filled with damp soil, seven to the pound. There is protection to the roots of a pot plant, while in transit that is nearly as good as the pot in which it grew. One hundred of the smallest sizes weigh about twenty pounds when packed .-Crawford's Report on Strawberries.

Storing Celery.

Mr. E. E. Summey, in the Country Gentleman, gives the method of storage employ- sort with us has proved very unsatisfactory ed by Mr. Phillip Wall, of Buffalo, who is a as a yielder besides being several days later large and successful celery grower. The in coming fit for the table. three inches above the bud; and the sprouts problem of storage is always an interesting which would rob the growing bad are to be one to growers and consumers of celery. Mr.

the Buffalo market. In order to extend the sorts. many years of experiment) come to follow was dug out along the side of the hill, and ners of the present year's growth, whether stone wall, two feet thick, also four in roots are an inch in length, or even earlier. against it from the outside, the rear end be-The rule is, however, that a plant is not old ing like the front side. The front or more of the leaves when setting out very boards, having a space of six inches filled fully grown. young plants in the summer, lest more sap with sawdust; the sides and rear are lined be evaporated than the roots can supply. As | with inch lumber, and boards a food wide are

ed, and there is less risk in the operation. represent paths between the celery spaces. While it is true that the earlier the work is The roof is so made as to combine lightdone, other things being equal, the greater ness, strength and warmth; inch boards will be the crop, it is equally true that sawed to a length that would form a span, and brushed them with brush four feet high. don't be discouraged but let it alone. It will plants set early in September, when there is the peak of which would be two feet more moisture in the air and soil, usually do higher than the side walls, or six feet from better than those set in a hot and dry time. | the ground, thus allowing a man or horse to If delayed too late, the danger is that they go in without difficulty. After the first I measured some vines which were six feet black-looking bud a bunch of its peculiar will not get sufficiently rooted to enable board is down, a layer of straw is put on it, and six inches tall. them to resist the effects of alternate freezing thick enough so that when the second board and thawing. Young plants in the summer is pressed down firmly the straw will be a table, and contrary to the experience with it has covered quite a large space. When in are comparatively tender and sappy, and foot deep; on the second board another this variety as reported from the Ohio Agri- blossom it is well to go over it every two or much more easily injured than when more similar layer of straw is placed, which is cultural Experiment Station where 88 per three days with the scissors and cut out the mature. If taken out of hard ground, the then lightly covered with matched boards, cent of the crop were ready for use at the feathery little seed pods from which the

posed to the sun or wind for even a few in order that no water may soak through. minutes, many of the fine hair roots will be Wherever the soil is not sufficiently porous plat, continuously, at intervals of a few days, will prolong the period of blcoming. When destroyed. For this reason it is not best to (as in the case with Mr. Wall's), to allow of for more than three weeks. We kept an actake up plants in a dry.time. It is better to the free escape of water from that side of count of the number of quarts we picked duce fresh shoots and a second crop of flowlet them grow where they are until rain the roof, a tile or other drain should be pro- and in all obtained from this small piece of ers later. moistens the soil so that all the roots may be vided, as no water must enter the cellar. On ground, which it will be observed is less

In the front end two windows are placed, for in this building celery is prepared for week or two in advance, so as to let the the crop, as fast as the plants are dug, some If the weather be dry and hot after plant- where the roots are packed as close together I first, of nearly all the peas, fully eight' per ing, so that the plants wilt, they should get as possible, upright on the ground floor, in one good watering in the evening and the the three spaces, the packing being carried picking and the vines did not reach a height ed, this cellar will hold between 40,000 and 50,000, and this is marketed along from Thanksgiving until the fore part of January, after which the trenches are opened and the celery sold off by early spring.

Mr. Wall's land where the celery is stored being of a sandy character affords excellent natural drainage, so that making trenches ding is that good, tolerably firm and pretty the winter. Two inches of straw will and or other receptacles for storing is only a simple matter of selecting the most convenient place, and then digging to the proper size. Our method when taking up small lots of In our immediate neighborhood, on the other shall continue to depend on this variety for once begins to adhere it is useless to try. plants is to drop each one in a pail of water hand, it is far different, as we have no na- a first early pea until I find something I beat all sandy and the subsoil an extremely plant them for later use, as other kinds give non-porous clay; but a little extra expense better results later in the season. When plants are received in a dry time, for tile, and for digging the trench a little for tying, to exclude air and moisture until it is an excellent plan to plant them tempor- deeper will enable one to overcome the peril arily two or three inches apart in mellow of water standing about the plants during the winter. This matter of water while the celery is in storage, we might say for the benefit of more inexperienced readers, is the largely for the purpose. In a limited way be removed with the soil adhering and set one important point in the safe keeping of We may say here to southern people who our knowledge when the fruit of an entire wish to buy northern-grown plants, that the season's work was completely ruined through

> sidered the most convenient, the depth being regulated by the length of the celery stalks, the top leaves of which should be several inches above the surface of the soil. The tile is laid along the bottom, and about six inches of soil placed over it and firmed carried off-a fall of an inch to a rod having proved quite satisfactory. As many such trenches can be prepared as may be required previous to commencing to dig the celery. and then the packing will proceed quite

> For protection during the winter (the storcolder the covering is gradually increased in thickness, until by the time hard winter weather is at hand the cover will be about two feet thick.

requiring something over 5,000 feet. The profitable to the grower. Some of the most sides, ends and walks use 1,350 feet, while the scantling for roof supports measured 250 this way, especially in the way of making feet, making a total of 6,700 feet, the price per thousand being \$12. The cost of erection is but slight, but of course will differ in various localities, as will also the price of lumber. For the stone wall no special expense was incurred, as the stones were right at hand and no skilled labor was required to purchased, such item must enter into the calculation.

The Best Early Pea.

E. J. Brownell, in the Orange County Farmer, says of the Alaska pea, recommended as an extra early variety, and which he tested this year quite fully:

As to quality we have found them the best of any extra early pea we have ever used unless it be American Wonder, and this

The Alaska from my experience will out yield the old fashioned dwarf or Tom Thumb | quets. varieties two to one and in point of quality these are not worthy of any comparison with Mr. Wall's land is of a mucky, swampy this sort. In fact it is best in cooking qualnature, well drained, and capable of produc- ity of any smooth pea we have ever tried, being celery of as fine a quality as comes into ing little if any interior to the wrinkled

season as much as possible, he has (after It however needs to be sown on very rich ground and even then well manured to give the plan of storing about half his crop in the best results. It being a semi-dwarf va trenches out of doors, but well protected, riety it will from my trials with it stand any

On the 11th of April I spaded up a By this we mean the transplanting of run- which forms one side four feet high, while a space in the richest portion of my garden tying the new growth every two or three exactly three feet in length by nine feet it be done in July or October. By care and height, forms the outer side, the ground wide, and on this sowed five rows of Alaska skill it may be done as soon as the young from the excavation, being thrown up peas, sowing them very thickly and to the a season, and, as it rises, form enough to set until it has branched roots; end, as well as the doors, which open eight feet from outside of the rows so it will liant blossoms will show here and there in a nor is it self-supporting until sometime later. I inward, large enough to admit one-horse | be seen that they formed a very dense mass of | very attractive manner. For this reason it is necessary to remove one loads, is made of a double thickness of inch | vines, completely shading the ground when

I hoed about them, stirring the surface well of some three or four inches I hoed them carefully, mulched the whole surface between the rows heavily with coarse horse manure Thus treated they grew to the top of the brush, many of the vines considerably above,

roots may be bruised or broken, and if ex- the cracks of which are well battened also, first picking, these continued to grow and blossoms have fallen to prevent their per-

than the 190th part of an acre, a yield of 104

conditions, something of proportionate results might not be expected. This was not designed primarily as an experiment to show what I could do for the sake of reporting to the press, but the peas were thus sown and cared for with reference to getting the best yield I could for family use, which is my aim in the whole culture of my garden. On another small plot sown about a month through the centre clear to the farther end | with rows about two feet longer than the cent at least, were fit for use at the first

This is certainly a surprising difference in vield when we consider the fact that the variety is the same and from the same lot of the man should try the experiment. seed, the soll very nearly the same and the only difference in treatment that the latter were planted so much later and the rows not as close together, being about three feet apart or nearly that, and the surface was not

I shall not attempt to account for this difference in yield, but will only say that I

Pegging Down Roses.

Pegging down roses is a new way of mak ing gardens more interesting and beautiful. Beds, borders or groups of hardy, vigorous growing roses can be treated in this way celery, numberless being the instances to with considerable success. The long shoots of last season's growth, if left to stand, will only flower on the extreme upper ends, or if gathering of water, which completely rots ally lost; by pegging them down to the ground, however, they will flower their whole length. A strong shoot will always spring up from where the vine is pegged down, which in turn can be pegged down by another season, and the old shoot cut away. This operation repeated year after year, makes a nice rotation-one year of growth, another of flower, and then the shoots are somewhat; the drain of course having sufficient fall to allow the water to be quickly be the result of this method of training the vines. Some varieties of roses make from there is no more beautiful sight than to see them bearing flowers their whole length. Many quiet nooks in the garden can be filled in with pegged down roses, and positions right under the window will look well treating not being done either in cellar or trench ed in this way. Beds of pegged down roses until danger of severe freezing) the trench- can be made so that not an inch of the ed celery is first covered with a thin layer of ground is visible, and the effect is very leaves or straw, and as the weather becomes striking. Many of the delicate bearers will often produce a flower at every bud along the shoot when treated in this way, while only one flower at the point of the shoot will be produced when the stalk is tied to a We may add that the estimated cost of stake. If this phase of rose growing was this house was something over \$100. Hem- more generally practiced in our gardens, vines that are ungainly to the eye and un-

> -New England Farmer. A MASSACHUSETTS report says the imthis year by a comparatively short yield in the apple belt. The English crop is light and an active demand is expected to be made on America. The promise in New England, New York and Michigan is for only 65 per cent of a full crop. In New York the quality is very poor. English dealers are reported to be buying the fruit on the trees in the eastern States.

artistic gardening can be accomplished in

neat borders around or in front of the house.

FLORICULTURAL.

SEEDS of Dianthus or garden pinks which belong to the same family as the car nation, if sown this month make nice plants for early blooming next summer. They are desirable plants for the garden and for bou-

IF you want nice pansies, be generous. Cut the blossoms freely, and let no flowers go to seed, and the plants will bloom much longer and give finer flowers. Sweet peas, if cut every day, will bloom throughout the season, but if allowed to form seed, the season of bloom is quite short.

TRAIN up one of the trop colums, or and the other half in the cellar, which is amount of fertilizer that may be given it, and close to the field in which the celery is grown, as on one sine is a slight elevation which was utilized in its construction. It proportion to amount of fertilizer used.

The plant up one of the trop solution, or climbing nasturtiums, to a stake. The plant is not naturally so much a climber as a creeper, but with a little encouragement in the way of tying, as we all know, it climbs climbing nasturtiums, to a stake. The plant the way of tying, as we all know, it climbs very well. By attaching it to a stake and days, curling it about the support, a vigorous plant will climb several feet in

width of three or four inches in the row, and a beautiful green cylinder of folwhen they came up they measured exactly lage about the stake, through which its bril-

THOUGH so slender and delicate-looking a sine, the clematis, when well established by when they first appeared above the ground, two or three seasons' growth, is a very hardy the season advances, more roots are develop- placed on edge lengthwise on the floor, which and again when they had grown to the height plant, and will stand the average winter perfectly well without protection. Allow it to remain on the trellis, therefore, and though it will look dried up and dead in the spring astonish you some day by bursting that deadlooking skin, which you were tempted to cut the taller reaching a height of about six feet. away, and gradually pushing out from every green foliage. If not interfered with it will June 21st gave us the first mess fit for the slowly extend itself from year to year until

blossom so that we had peas from this same | feeting seed and weakening the plant. This over, the vin may be cut back a little to in-

Horticultural Items.

THE Haverland strawberry seems to have done pretty well this season, judging from the good reports we have seen from those wh

Tur time to sow spinach for fall use is in August. If it is to stand all winter, sow in September. It is easily kept out of doors al winter, ready to start into growth as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

THE Inter-Ocean says there are 62,000 women in America interested in the cultivation of fruit, and among them are some of the most successful orchardists in California. Lest year one woman made a profit of \$1,600 by raspberry culture.

BRAVO, Allegan County, which a former resident is alleged to have said was made from a handful of sand the Almighty had left after creating the universe, may yet become a great peach country. Seven hundred acres of the pine land in the vicinity are being cleared and set to peach trees. The neighbors are a trifle skeptical as to results, but are willing

A SOUTHERN paper says it is much to be regretted that the Kieffer and La Conte pears, from which so much has been expected throughout the South, should this year have shown unmistakable signs of blight. A scien. tific examination proves the existence of blight in the older orchards of Georgia and Florida, where some trees have been killed outright, while in some other States they have suffered to a greater or less extent.

It is quite interesting to note the prices for fruits and vegetables in the London, England. markets. The Horticultural Times of the 10th inst., quotes tomatoes at .41/2 to 5d., or nine to ten cents per pound; peaches 50 cents to \$3 per dozen; pears, \$1 to \$2 per bushel; cherries, 12 to 15 cents per pound; radishes, 25 to 37 cents per dozen; potatoes 50 cents to \$1 per cwt.; cucumbers, 25 to 60 cents per dozen; French beans, 62 cents to \$1 per half-bushel, and peas 50 cents to \$1.25 per bushel.

J. K. HOYT, of North Carolina, says that of 18 varieties of grapes in his vineyard, trained under the Kniffin system, which admits plenty of air and some sunshine directly upon the fruit, not one has been attacked by rot. Hence he thinks the method of training the vines may have something to do about keeping the black rot under control. He strongly insists upon the removal and destruction of berries affected by the rot, the diseased fruit always spreading the disease.

the best way is to apply manure so liberally to the entire area that manure is not needed six to eight feet of shoots in one season, and in the furrow. Any land which will grow a crop of corn will suit celery, while on clay land, well underdrained, it is reputed to be of a far sweeter quality; but any one on nearly any kind of soil may readily grow his home supply. The soil which should be the first choice on which to grow celery for market would be that which is largely of a mucky nature, provided that it could be surface ditches or tile laid underground; where the drainage of such land is impossible, do not try to grow celery, for while it delights in deep soil and plenty of moisture, it is very liable to rust where the roots are in wet, soggy soil.

An English fruit-grower asserts summe pruning has done more harm to fruit trees than can well be estimated. He says: "No matter what books may say as to the time of summer pruning, no fixed time can be laid down for the operation. Many things have to be considered before the knife is allowed to touch the trees. Many will go and prune without a thought as to the state of the roots, whether they are dry or wet. If the roots are dry, and the trees be summer pruned, and mense apple crop of last year is succeeded rain and warm weather ensue, those trees will burst into growth, which, owing to its unripeness, will probably perish in the winter. because of untimely birth. Nature, if left to herself, would have kept the buds dormant until next season, but the 'ass,' with cold steel, spoilt it all. I say to amateurs and others who have fruit trees in any form, beware of summer pruning, unless one who studies nature is at the back of the knife."

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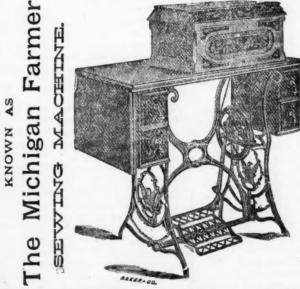
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Subscribers wishing the address of th FARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from - Postoffice to -Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDI Y, AUG. 31, 1889.

Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post after as second elges matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock: SEPT. 4-W. H. McEwan, of Bay City, Holstein-Friesians. Sale to be held on the Ionia Fair

Grounds. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. OCT. 16-Coe Bros., Kalamazoo, Hereford cat

OCT. 24-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, Shrop shires and Poland-China swine. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 237,079 bu., against 235,736 bu. the previous week, and 568,016 ba. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 231,672 bu., against 268,427 bu. the previous week, and 407,779 bu the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 131,190 bu., against 130 571 bu. last week, and 953 626 bn. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 24th was 14,291,270 bu. against 14,220,534 bu. the previous week, and 27,170,953 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 70,-736 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 12,-879,677 bu.

The features of the wheat market the past week were the unexpectedly light increase in the "visible supply," and the reports of a heavy shortage in the European crop from the Vienna Congress. Both these reports were favorable to higher prices, but values are somewhat lower than a week ago, especially on No. 1 white. Yesterday the by the editor of the Cincinnati Price Curbu. as reported by the Vienna Congress. Where the editor got his figures is the question. It looks as if he evolved them from his inner consciousness. All the same it weak ened the market. Chicago, St. Louis and New York were lower, and this market ruled weak and irregular.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat (new) in this market from August 1st to August 30th inclusive: No. 1 No. 2 No.

		White.	Red.	146
Aug.	1	90	8214	75
44	2	90	83	75
64	3	88	78%	74
6.6	5	8314	79	74
8.6	6,	8316	7914	74
64	8	83	7916	74
8.6		8134	79	74
6.6	7	- 84	79	74
66	9	82	78%	73
66	10	82	7914	74
64		84	7936	74
68	13		814	74
6.6	14	841/4	8014	74
66	15	85	80 %	74
46	16	86	80%	75
66	17	851/6		74
64	19	85	80	
	20	86	7 %	73
6.6	21	86	80	73
64	22	86	901/4	735
64	28	85	79%	734
6.6	24	85	79%	733
64	26	84	8014	789
46	27	831/4	801/	745
16	23	80%	81%	75
56	23	81	80 1	744
54.	30	7916	79%	733

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each lay during the past week:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	3
Saturday	79%	7856	7814	-
Monday	80%	79%	791/2	
Tuesday	801/6	79%	80	
Wednesday	81	79%	8014	
Thursday	7914	78%	79%	

The stringency in the money market is shutting off speculation. Banks are not inclined to take chances of loaning funds to carry contracts. California's wheat crop, as we predicted would be the case, is now given out as 25 per cent. below early esti-

The report of the Vienna Congress, a published in another column, was received by cable and given in Daily Business, of Chicago. It is worth looking over, as these reports are generally close to the facts.

It is the sharp local demand from miller at the west which keeps the "visible supply" from increasing. The country was bare of wheat. Local millers are said to be paying several cents above market quotations in the west to secure stocks.

The agricultural department at Washing ton has received a cable stating that the estimates submitted at the Vienna Congress make the supply of Europe to be much less than was expected, the crop being found to

be especially bad in Russia and Hungary. following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

rope:  Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 13,370,698 15,488.000 1,856,000
Total bushels Aug. 13, 1889 Total previous week Total two weeks ago	30,714,698 28,639,967 28,494,879

The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets | Jan. 1 to July 1 of the current year

during the week ending August 17 were 422,450 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks end ing August 3 the receipts are estimated to heve been 4,454,256 bu, less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 4,894.744 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight veeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending August 17, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 660,000 bu., of which 640,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 20, 000 bu, for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 520,000 bu., of which 480,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 40,000 bu, to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to August 17, aggregate 10,820,000 bu., of which 7,580,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 3,240,000 bu, to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. the shipments were 17,640,000 bu. The In writing for a change of address all that is wheat on passage from India August 6 was estimated at 3,120,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,960,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted dull, with prices lower. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 81/d.@6s. 91/d. per cental; No. spring, 7s. 0%d.@7s. 1%d.; California No. 1, 6s, 11%d.@7s. 0%d.

#### CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 27,476 bu., against 11,721 bu, the previous week, and 12,045 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 553 bu., against none the previous week, and 7 642 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 24th amounted to 9,476,150 bu., against 8,027, 060 bu, the previous week, and 8,121,917 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,449,090 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 32 635 bu. against 11,965 bu. last week, and 16 800 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Corn has been on the down grade all week, and is weak and unsettled. A further decline of one cent took place yesterday. No. 2 is now selling at 34%c per bu., No. 2 yellow at 35c. and No. 3 yellow at 34%c. No speculative trading is indulged in, and futures are not quoted. The Chicago market was weak and lower vesterday. Spot No. 2 is quoted there at 33%c, and No. 2 yellow a 34%c. In futures September sold at 33%c. and December at 33%c. New York de clined about 1/4 c. on the various grades yesterday.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet and lower. New mixed western, 4s. 01/d. per cental. In futures August sold at 4s. 0%d., and September and October at 4s. 0% d.

#### OATS.

were 90,263 bu., against 87,756 bu, the previous week, and 163 353 ba. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 57,776 bu. against 36,203 bu. the previous week, and 67,753 bu, same week in 1888. The visible supply of this bears" had the upper hand, helped largely grain on August 24th was 5,611,809 bu., against 4,998,240 bu. the previous week and rent, who estimated the European shortage 2.347,570 bu. at the corresponding date in of 613.569 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 80,784 bu., against 57,037 bu. the previous week, and 144 695 bu, the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are dull and heavy, with values lower than a week ago. The range is the lowest for years, No. 2 white sold yesterd ay at 23c per bu, No. 2 mixed closed at 21 1/4 c, and light mixed at 21%c. No. 2 mixed for Se, tember deliv ery closed at 211/2c. The crop is a heavy one, and not much if any advance in values can be looked for at present. The Chicago market lost 1/2 %c yesterday. Spot No. 2 are quoted there at 191/c, and No. 2 white at 221/c per bu. In futures Saptember deliveries sold at 1914c, and December at 2016c. At New York spot oats are steady at a decline, and futures dull and lower. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 27%c; mixed western, 24@28c; white western, 28@38c. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 26 %c, September at 26c, and October at 26c per bu.

#### WOOL

It has been another dull week in wool. The eastern markets are flat, but houses which have the capital to carry stocks are not cutting prices. They know there is nearly a year before them, with wool short the world over, and that the man who can wait will win. The money market is very stringent, which has a tendency to depress values of all products. The large number of bonds being purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury will have a strong influence upon the money market, and we look for i to ease up before long.

Values are quoted unchanged during th week, with a light movement of stock.

Regarding fraudulent importations of woo waste the Wool R-porter of Thursday says: "The administration is evidently doing all it can to check improper importation of other materials under the name of "waste: and last week an importer who had entere 18 bales at the port at Boston at 10 cent per pound, was informed that the appraisers, after a careful examination, had marked up the duty upon his importation at 60 cents.' Let the appraisers at the different ports all be instructed to follow the example of the one at Boston, and then the ad-

ministration will be doing its duty. We also feel sure that large amounts of so-called worsteds are yet coming in under a low duty. It is time that fraud was stopped also. The administration is not, we believe, doing its duty in this matter either, and its failure is driving the manufacturers, weakened by three years of steady losses, into bankruptcy. It is the dishonest who are making a profit out of these frauds, while the honest manu facturer is torced to the wall.

Abroad wool is held very firmly. Advice from the Antwerp sales report an active demand, and prices on wools suitable for this country higher than at the last London series. The situation will become more favorable for holders as the season advances.

Michigan railroads earned \$37,694,848 from

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER

There is a firmer tone to the market, and an active demand for choice dairy, which is scarce. For choice dairy 15c is readily paid, while fair to good stock brings 13@14c per lb. Creamery is steady at 16@17c per lb. R 'ceipts of all grades are falling eff, probably aided by the condition of pastures, which are in much need of rain. At Chicago the de mand for fine makes of butter was nearly or quite sufficient to absorb all the offerings of such, which were relatively small, while all other grades continued dull. Quotations were as follows: Good to choice Western creamery 16@16%c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 18 @193 per lb.; fair to medium, 14%@16c choice dairies, 14@16c; poor to streaked lots, 9@12c; packing stock, 8%@9c. The New York the market has improved during the week, and there is a steady demand for all choice grades at an advance. Western packed stock is dull, but Western creamery is steady at an advance.

one in that market

1	Quotations in that market	Acorera
١	were as follows:	
ł	EASTERN STOCK.	
١	Creamery, State, patls, tancy	@1
1	Creamery, State and Pa., tubs, lancy	19 201
١	C samery, prime	15% 201
1	Croamery, good	18 @1
1	Creamery, fair	11 @1
1	State dairy, tubs. fancy	16% 21
1	State dairy, tubs, good	15 @1
	State dairy, tubs, 'air	13 @1
	State dairy, Welsh, fancy	15% 21
1	State dairy, Weish, prime State dairy, Weish, fair to good	@1
1	State dairy, Weish, fair to good	18 @1
	Stale dairy, tubs, poor	10 @1
	WESTERN STOCK.	
1	Western Creamery, fancy	@1
	Elvin creamery, fancy	19 @1
١	Western imitation creamery, choice.	13 (2)
	Western do, good to prime	10 @1
	Western dairy, fine	12 @1
1	Western dairy, good	10% 21
	Western dairy, ordinary	9 6
	Western factory, firkins, fresh, fancy	201
	Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy	W.D.I
,	Western factory, fresh, prime	104@1
	Western fac ory good	840
١	Western dairy and factory, ordinary	~ @
	Poor butter	7 @

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade are as follows:

year, compare as ronows.	Exports.
For week ending August 26	
Same week 1888	1:6,782
Since May 1, 1889	7,078.407
Same time last year	1,983,878

CHEESE.

Our local market is unchanged, quotations ranging from 9@91/c for full cream State. The western markets appear to be stronger than those at the east. At Chicago, in sympathy with an advance at the factory districts, the market was firm, with the flats the favorite with a slight improve ment in price. Exporters showed no special disposition to purchase cheddars. Quotations there were as follows: Full cream cheddars, 7% @8c per lb; flats, 814@81/2 per lb; Young Americas, 81/4@81/4c; skims, 6 % @7 % c; poor to common lots, 3@6c; Swisscheese, No. 1, 81/2091/c; brick cheese new full cream, 6@7%c. At New York the movement continues slow, with a depressed feeling in the trade. The export trade has been very light the past few days, and cables report a further decline at Liverpool. A good deal of business is reported at 81/4@81/c for the best makes, while now The receipts at this point for the week and then 8%c is realized. A failure of firm in London is said to have struck some exporters pretty hard, and this helped to depress the market on both sides of the Atlan-

Quotations at New York yesterday were

,	as follows:			
ı	State factory, full cream fancy, col'd	814	0	8%
n	State fac ory, full cream, fancy, white State factory full cream, choice	8	80	814
	S ate factory, full cream good	714		736
	State factory, full cream, common State factory, light skins, prime	7	000	736
,	State factory, skims good	5	0	5%
٠	drate factory, skims, medium	3	0	4%
1	State factory, full skims	6	00	21/2
		-	-	
	The exports of cheese from Ne	**	1,	JI K

since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

,,	Exports.
For week ending August 26	3,338,427
Same week 1888	2,417,077
Since M. y 1, 1889	45,513,221 42,951,414
The Montreal market is quoted	

At Belleville, Ont., 2,300 were boarded but only 60 sold at 91/4c. An offer of 83/4c for the whole board was not accepted. At Ingersoll, Ont., 4,700 boxes

poarded, but no sales made. At Liverpool the market is quiet, with light demand but higher prices. American, new, finest colored, 44s. 6d.; finest white, 44s. 0d., a decline of 6d. on colored and 1s. on white, as compared with last week's prices.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The lot of Holstein-Friesians to be offered at Ionia on Wednesday, Sept. 4, by W. H. McEwan, of Bay City, comprises as fine a selection of this breed as is to be found in Michigan. The late Mr. McEwan made very careful selections when laying the foundation of the herd, and made continuous tests of the cows in milk to ascertain their true value in this direction. We examined a record of these tests some years ago, and the average for the herd was certainly a very high one. If the herd is as good now as then, and we know of no reason why it should not be, there will be some extra good milkers offered. Their breeding is also good, and will afford excellent material from which to form a herd. Col. J. A. Mann will do the selling, and with a good day and a good crowd, this will be an interesting

#### THE P. I.

LAKEVIEW, Mich., Aug. 25, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Please state what you know about the ne rder got up for farmers called the P. I. We think it a humbug, got up by a few lazy men to get \$13 out of the farmers. Please answer through the FARMER and oblige, JAMES EDGAR, J

We presume this has reference to the Patrons of Industry. If so, it is an order having for its object the concentration of the purchases of farmers belonging to it, and placing them in the hands of some one merchant who will allow them the largest reduction in prices. If we are correctly informed, they agree that they will trade only with some one firm or individual in a village or town who will do business on a margin of ten per cent; all other dealers are to be avoided, and thus compelled to close up. The question of whether this policy is a good or bad one will bear discussion. Very often such movements are like boomerangs, and injure the parties who take part in them as anch as those they are used against. The fee of \$13 certainly ought to pay the organ-

izers well, but perhaps they can show farmers how to invest that amount in the order with profit. We are not well enough posted with the inside workings of the order to answer the questions of our correspondent as fully as we would wish, but if any member of the P. L. thinks it worth while to send in a statement of the objects of the order, its workings, etc., we shall be pleased to give it place in the FARMER.

#### SOME MISTAKES CORRECTED.

The August number of the Speculum published at the Agricultural College, contains an editorial upon matters connected with the College, in which appear certain statements which we know to be wide of the truth. Of course the Speculum is edited by young men who have distinguished them selves by their opposition to Prof. Johnson and at least one of them was convicted of being a ringleader in the riots of two years ago. It is therefore amusing to have such a paragraph as the following appear in this ditorial:

"Every effort has been made to belittle us, to misrepresent us, to hold us up as rioters and 'breeders of sedition,' but we are confident that an investigation into the facts will show how erroneous are the imressions received thereby, and that, in spite of Professor Johnson's statement to the contrary, the good order of the College has been greatly due to the efforts of its stu-

Now, all the friends of Prof. Johnson have asked, is that a fair investigation of the facts be held. Both they and the Professor were willing to stand or fall by the results. Why was it not given? Did not nearly 2,000 farmers ask for it, and did not a majority of the Board refuse it? The paragraph apparently takes the ground that such an investigation was not wanted by the Professor. It was all that he or ha friends desired, but it was, very unwisely we believe, refused bim.

The Speculum then takes a fling at th editor of the FARMER in the following: "Do Professor Johnson and his friend the editor of the FARMER, remember how

the latter obtained the matter for his version of the trouble? Have they forgotten that, while here on the College grounds, the editor was the guest of the Professor and from him learned the correct (?) state of affairs?"

Let us assure the young man, as we have before stated, that neither from Prof. John son or the members of the Faculty did w take reports of the trouble, although one of the members of the Faculty wrote a report and mailed it to us, requesting that it be published as written by the editor after an investigation. We were in Lansing two days, one of which was spent in interview ing certain members of the Legislature and two or three citizens who appeared to be well posted regarding the matter. The report we made was indorsed as substantially correct by the chairman of the joint commit tee which visited the College. Some of the points" were given him by a friend of one ember of the Faculty who gave matters as he had learned them. Prof. Johnson had no more idea of what we were going to publish than did other members of the Faculty. The opinions given were our own, and they have since been indorsed by hundreds who have more or less knowledge of the condition of affairs at the College. Prof. Johnson published, over his own signature, his version of the troubles, and his statements have never been openly met. He made his fight fairly and openly, and kept clear of the methods of the sneak and the assassin.

Following the editorial in the Speculum was a letter from a graduate of the College which deserves to be read. It was as fol-

1 am very sorry indeed that the M. A. C boys have insisted on a change in the Prof. of Agriculture. Prof. Johnson was a kind, able and efficient teacher; also a thorough, practical farmer. The reasons assigned for his resignation are in my opinion not the

Prof. Johnson has been requested to resign simply because he has stamina (or backbone) enough to enforce the rules of th dlege. In short, his resignation was caused simply on account of his "docking the boys." The boys dislike very much to work The boys dislike very much to work on the farm, especially at ditching, and be-cause Prof. Johnson will not pay them for sitting under a shade tree, or in a fence corner, or robbing a neighbor's orchard, etc., ne is to be ousted. Prof. Johnson has been

to be removed, the stigma of laziness from where it rightfully belongs.

Because Prof. Johnson has staming ough to enforce the "docking rule' is the very reason why he should be kept in that sition. The farmers of Michigan prefer sefulness to idleness, and any boy that will not work ought to be docked, and the Pro fessor that does it ought to be supported by

the State Board of Agriculture Yours respectfully.

BEAR LAKE, Manistee Co., Mich. The editor of the Speculum says of this

"Our comment will be brief. The letter exposes its own infirmities. It is a fair sample of the not only childish, but wishyvashy articles by which many of Prof.

Johnson's friends are striving to bolster him Now, our readers, in the letter above and n the comments following, can have a fair idea of the class of people who side with Prof. Johnson and those who oppose him. Not a single word of comment is needed

from us. MR. S. NELSON, of Ashland, this State, sends us a photograph of a Holstein-Friesian calf, which has begun to give milk. Her udder is quite well developed in the photograph, and she has to be milked twice each day. There have been instances in which helfers have given milk before calving, but we never heard of a case where the animal was so young, or was milked to such an extent as this calf. We shall keep the photograph as a genuine curiosity.

MR. C. S. BINGHAM, of Vernon, Shiawassee County, whose departure for England we noticed some seven or eight weeks ago, has returned, and brought back with him a bunch of Shropshires, and a pair of Berkshire hogs, the latter for Mr. W. Brands, who wanted some new blood for his breed

Five Harvest Excursions The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R will sell on Tuesday, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For birculars giving details concern ing tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A SOUND OPINION FROM A VET- split open. We shall send the specimens to ERAN FARMED

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 22, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have read with much in terest the account of the troubles at our College in your valuable paper, and have been well pleased with the stand the FARM ER has taken for the right in this matter, also with the interest manifested by the

I feel Prof. Johnson has been abused by

farmers throughout the State.

hose who should have been his friends, and now should be sustained by every good citizen, for we believe the College had no professor more earnest, energetic or efficient in their department than he. They say he is not a chemist or botanist. Have we not teachers there in those studies, and is that his part of the instruction? We thought his sphere was "Practical Agriculture," and we believe him thoroughly qualified for that position, and that he is an earnest worker and has raised that department to be an honor to the institution and to the State. They tell us he fails to get up any interest or enthusiasm in his class. Well, the plow, hoe, spade and mattock are not very interesting text books for young chaps who do not like to work, and I guess here lies all the professor's troubles. To Carry on the business and experimental part of this great farm requires labor, and these dudes do not like labor, and I tear some of the professors do not if the people of Lans ing tell the truth-and I think they do. The governor tells us the petition of over 1,600 farmers cuts no figure in this matter. Perhaps not in a legal point of view, but we farmers think there is a good deal of "the people be d-d" in this view of the case. especially where the petition of a few unruly school boys is given so much attention.

The members of the board who were good enough to ask Prof. Johnson to resign are now asked by the farmers of this S:ate to resign their positions, as we have no farther need of them. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

If a school of technology is wanted, sell the farm and let the school look elsewhere than to us farmers for the necessary expenses, for what was heretofore cheerfully given may now be retained. RICHARD DOUGHERTY

FIGURES ON THE CROP EUROPE.

The Wheat Shortage Less than First Given

The official conclusions of the Vienna seed ongress on the European wheat crop were cabled yesterday afternoon in the form of percentages or conditions for the various countries. In the table presented below it was necessary to make a general average of the several provinces in Russia, as well as Germany, and in that particular the results may be defective and subject to some slight modification. An apparent shortage of 124 -140,509 bushels is shown, as compared with the average for the preceding five years. The

details are as follows:			use the FARMER if arrangements agreeable
	1988.	1889.	to us could be made. I told him that while
Country.	Bushels.	Bushels.	the matter was being discussed in the paper
Austria	38,738,700	30,549.646	I preferred not to do any advertising for
Hungary	139,871,064	159 584,333	T presented not to do any advertising 10
Germany	68,112 000	63, 95,070	them. The man who called was apparently
Denmark	4,824,600	6,030 750	a gentleman, and I don't think he would
Norway and Sweden	4,420,570	4,420,870	deny this statement. I have never seen one
taly	106,195,793	113 275.511	
witzerland	1,646,400	2 110,770	of them since, never had a line of corres-
Holland and Belgium	19,986.851	25,227,065	pondence with the company on any subject,
rance	273,669,845	818,139.4 1	and any representations different from what
U. Kingdom	74,473,647	9,479,035	I have stated above are simply downright
Russia	325,054,100	197,354,000	the To two counties in the Crete design
Roumania	52 503,000	35,451.000	lies. In two counties in the State farmers
ervia	7,603,364	5,930,623	are said to be organizing to resist enforce-
			ment of these contracts-Clinton and
Total 1	111,093 633	989,952,124	Rerrien

Shortage, 124,146,509. The European countries for which no averages are given by the Vienna people are Turkey, Greece, Spain, and Portugal. Their

production	١.	ı	15	b	7	(	Ů.	4	ľ	١	W	ä	u	5	8	V.	9	I	O	ı	10	9	W	
Turkey Greece						,																		4,664,000
Spain Portugal																								101.174,700 6,860,000
Total.																. ,								151,744 700

In the absence of data to the contrary it may be assumed that there has been no important change in the production of thes our countries. Adopting last year's figures for Turkey, Greece, Spain and Portugal for this year the total European production for 1889 is therefore shown to be 1,141,696,824 bushels. The European crops for the present

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1889 . 1888 . 1887 . 1886 . 1885 . 1884 .																																		1,141,696,824 1,265,843,333 1,851,312,543 1,190,148,424 1,217,039,982 1,201,880,411	
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Special Premiums at the State Fair.

The Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Associa tion of America have offered the following special premiums to be awarded at the State

Fair: 

remium of .... r best herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Note-Premiums must be awarded by the

management of the Fair, and a certificate of award, signed by the President or Secretary, will be required before payment of any premium is made. THOMAS B. WALES, Secretary. Iowa City, Iowa, May 25th, 1889.

MR. W. H. HICKEY, of Leipsic, Ohio, wants to purchase 200 grade Shropshire, Southdown or Leicester ewes. He wants parties who have flocks of any of these grades to correspond with him, and state how many they can furnish. He wishes to locate as many as possible in adjacent territory so that the expense of collecting them at one shipping point will not be heavy. Any of our readers who have this class of sheep can correspond with Mr. Hickey at the above address and give him the number, price and location of their sheep.

Mr. S. T. HENDRICKS, of Trenton, Wayne County, forwards to us some pieces of wheat stalks grown on his farm this season, each one of which, upon being split open, discloses number of insect larvæ. The crop was failure, the grain being badly shrunk. It may be that these larvæ were present in other wheat fields throughout the State, and affected the crop in the same way they did that of Mr. Hendricks. Their

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the State Agricultural College, for examination, and will publish is report on the past as soon as received.

From the Northwestern Tribune, Mt. Pleasant.

MORE ABOUT HEDGES.

What the Editor of the "Michigan Farm er" Says on the Subject-He Brands the Hedges as Worthless and the Hedge Representatives with Falsehood.

During the few weeks the representatives of the Michigan Hedge Co. were skirmishing around Isabella county making herculean, but futile, efforts to secure hedge victims among the farmers, they stated repeatedly that the reason the MICHIGAN FARMER denounced their hedges was because they would not advertise in that paper. Of course, there is no intelligent man in Isabella county, who knows the FARMER and the honorable manner in which it is conducted, who gave any credence to this crazy charge of the hedge men. But, in order to more clearly unmask the hedge cellows and show them up in their true colors, the Tribune asked the Michigan FARMER for information on the subject. Here is the letter we received in reply, and the farmers will find it worth reading:

MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL OF AERICULTURE, GIBBONS BROS., Proprietors, 40 & 42 Larned Street, West, DETROIT, Mich., August 18, 1889.

Mr. A. N. Brown, Mount Pleasant, Mich. DEAR SIR: - On my return to the office. after a severe illness, I found you had been see me, and left some questions regarding the Michigan Hedge Co. and their hedges,

which you wished me to answer. First, as to the company, I do not know personally a member of it, nor does any one n the FARMER office, and only once did ever meet with a representative. As to their hedges.—In the last six years have seen their hedges set out in Wash-

enaw, Jackson, Lenawee, Macomb hiawassee counties. Not one yet met with has proved a success—in many instances they have been abandoned by the owners of the land. I saw some miles of these hedges in Shiawassee county a month Some had been plowed up, others ooked as if the plant had died out, a few had lines of little shrubs about two feet high, and totally valueless as a protection to the land. Some had paid two installments on heir contracts and really had nothing to show for it. I was informed by a promin

some had paid a certain amount to the com-

were glad to get out of it in that way.

You ask if we ever requested the company to advertise in the FARMER. I answer mos mphatically, NO; and any statement to that ffect by any one, is an absolute falsehood. About a year and a haif ago a gentleman called at the FARMER office and said he represented the Michigan Hadge Co. 1 forget his name, but he was an official-secre tary or president, I think. He objected to some strictures in the FARMER on the hedge set out by them. He said the company was composed of reputable and responsible men. and that we ought to give them a fair show. He was assured that so far as the company was concerned we had no personal feeling against them and that our strictures referred entirely to their hedges, which I had every eason to believe would prove valueless in Michigan. He then said the company were large advertisers, and would be pleased to se the FARMER if arrangements agreeable o us could be made. I told him that while he matter was being discussed in the paper preferred not to do any advertising for bem. The man who called was apparently gentleman, and I don't think he would leny this statement. I have never seen one f them since, never had a line of correspondence with the company on any subject, and any representations different from what

nent of these contracts-Clinton and Berrien. While I disclaim all personal hostility to the company, or its individual members, I am thoroughly convinced that the hedge they set out are a costly and worthless substitute for a fence. Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBBONS. Editor MICHIGAN FARMER From the above it would seem that the MICHIGAN FARMER refused to advertise for the hedge company for the same reason that

the Tribune declined to serve them-because their so-called hedges are a worthless expense to farmers. The above letter clear ly proves that the Michigan Hedge Co.'s representatives, who swooped down on Isabella county, are as devoid of principle and truth as their hedge is of practical use to farmers.

#### Buy a Home in Ellis, Kansas This town is one of the most promising

in Kansas, located on the Union Pacific rail way. It is a division station of that road and has division shops, round house and eating station. Mills and factories are springing up and it is becoming a thriving place, in the midst of a prosperous farming region. It is a healthy place and the soil and climate are excellent. Albert Woodcock, General Land Comm'r, U. P. Rv. Omaha, Neb., or Leroy S. Winters, Land and Emig. Agt., U. P. Ry., Ellis, Kan.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

A bee-tree found on the Kalamazoo river near Pulaski, yielded 150 pounds of honey. The Lansing Republican has a new name or "Buffalo Bill." It calls him "Bison Will."

John Holmes, of Dimondale, Eaton County Two cars containing 11,800 live chickens passed through Port Huron this week, erroute to the eastern markets.

West Bay City has voted against bonding

he city for \$50,000 to build a high school an

Louis Eare, of Manchester, visiting at Milan was accidentally shot by his cousin on Wednesday, and died the following day. Fred Herring, of Hillsdale, stole a ride on a freight train, but missed his precarious foot-hold and fell under the train. Both legs were

actory is ready for business at East Saginaw It will be one of the largest industries of the The corner-stone of the Allegan County

court-house was laid at Allegan on the 29th with appropriate ceremonies. The new building will cost \$44,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Rourke, of Avery, while walking on the railroad track near Toree Oaks, on Thursday, was struck by a train and instally killed, her head being severed from

Sportsmen must remember that the gan laws of Michigan prohibit the shooting of quali at any period of the year, up to 1894. This is to give the birds a chance, as there was danger of their extermination.

E. J. Moore, of Gsines, Genesee Co., threshed

At ameeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto on the 27th, Prof Cook, of the Agricultural

H. M. Perrin, of St. Johns, whose daughter, Elia, was killed in a railroad accident on the Rome, Waterbury & Ogdensburg railroad, has accepted \$5,000 from the company in settle-ment for her death and the injuries received by himself and wife.

A new union depot is to be constructed in A new union depot is to be constructed in this city, which will be built by the Canadian Pacific, Wabash and F. & P. M. raifroads. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, and its articles of incorporation permit it a life of 999 years as a corporation.

John Nichols, of the Nichols & Shepard Manufacturing Company at Battle Creek, has given \$10,000 to enable the managers of the Union Home to purchase grounds and buildings for a charity hospital. The gift is in memory of a deceased daughter of Mr. Nich

Harry Gill, of Lansing, while at Petoskey, Harry Gill, or Lansing, walte at Petoskey, in company with a number of lads, set upon a laborer named Hobert Matthews, who was partly intoxicated, annoying him until he became very angry and drew a knife with which he stabled young Gill, who has since which he stabbed young Gill, wno has since died of his wound.

The National Press Association met in this city this week, and the visiting brotherhood of the quili were treated to an all round good time. It was easy to pick out our distinguish-ed guests; their maniy bosoms were so covered with badges that they looked like waiking star-spangled banners.

Four young persons in a hammock swung on the plazza of Wm. Grant's house at East Saginaw were injured by the falling of the pillar to which one end of the hammock was attached. Miss Jessie Grant had her skull ractured and cannot recover, and Hugh Bates vas severely hurt.

Alfred Broad, treasurer of the Steele Pack flog & Provision Co., of Grand Rapids, is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000. All confidence had been reposed in Broad until quite recently, when some irregularities caused an investigation to be made, which resulted in the discovery of a big deficit.

Hon. S. W. Hill, prominent citizen of Marshall, died on the 28th. It was at his instiga-tion that the canal from Portage Lake to Portage Entry, in the Upper Peninsula, was cut. He had also been prominently connected with the development of the mining in dustries of the Upper Peninsula

A new and shorter route from Kalamazoo to Lansing is furnished by the newly completed Chicago, Kalamazoo & Sasinaw road on which trains will begin to run on Monday. This winter the line will be extended to Portand, and so toward Chicago, while the other and will be reaching out for Saginaw.

The city authorities of Ypsilanti piled a usatity of brush, rubbish, &c., near the louse of Mr. King, who called the attention of the mayor to the danger of his dwelling. oome means the heap was fired, and Mr. Ring's house, as he feared, burned also. He is a poor man, and asks the city to help him build farmer (who had also signed a contract) that new one. pany to be let off from their contracts, and

G. M. Dewey, Jr., son of the editor of the Owosso Timer, was the successful candidate for the West Point cadetabie in his district. He passed "way up," both in his studies and n the physical examination which is quite as ssential in securing the appointment as is a nead well filled with grey matter. He is evidently a son any father might be justly proud of. Dansville, a village of five hundred in-habitants near Mason, in Ingham County, suffered a disastrous fire on Thursday, nearly

all its business portion being wiped out.

oss is \$25,000, with light insurance. The vil-

lage was without facilities for fighting such a fire, and the cit zens were compelled to confine their efforts to saving what they could of the contents of the doomed buildings. R Irving Latimer, murderer of his mother who has won much commendation and a bet-ter suit of clothes by exemplary conduct since he has been an inmate of Jackson prison, has been found out to be interested in plot to blow out the side of the prison with dynamite. It is alleged outside parties have managed to get dynamite and even revolvers

ever the walls. Latimer is said to have made

a confession, but the details are kept private. Benjamin Fritz, of Downgisc, very much in love with the eldest daughter of Daniel Bailey, of that place, proposed to her on the 26th, and was kindly but decidedly refused. Finding his suit was hopeless. Fritz produced a re-volver and shot himself through the head in have stated above are simply downright the presence of the young lady. He was of

McNaughton's store at Cooperaville was burglarized by three tramps on Sunday last The bargiary was discovered on Monday, and officers started in pursuit. Two were captured; the third, Wm. Marsden, of Grand Rapids, was shot dead by Tony Fox, a farmer who had loined in the search. Marsden was unarmed, but threatened to shoot Fox if he advanced another step, and the latter believing Marsden would shoot if he did not, fired with fatal

The farmers of Clinton County who have had a little experience in rai-ing hedge fences under the auspices of the Michigan Hedge Company, met at St. Johns recently and perfected an organization for defense, binding hemselves to pay no further installments, and to pay pro rata proportions of expenses of suits which may be instituted by the company. A comm tree was appointed to take charge of the suits which may be instituted, and the fight has evidently begun. Editor Brown, of the Northwestern Tribune, at Mt. Pieasant, has a libel suit on hand brought against him because of his outspoken denunciation the hedge business, but Brown is one of t interrified, and seems rather eager for the ray. At all events he eats no "humble pie."

Michigan is up to most anything that comes along. A lone highwayman, emulous of the derds of Black Bart in California and Colorado, 'held up" the stage between Gogebie logebic Lake, a summer resort separate om the city by a dense forest. There were four passengers in the coach, one of whom brought a revolver from his poeket inslead of his watch, and opened fire. The highwayman eturned it, and though the driver of the stage returned it, and though the direct way whipped the borses into a gallop, A. G. Fleeschbain, of Belleville, Ill., was mortally wounded and fell from the staye. The robber relieved him of his valuables and left him bleed ng to death in the road, where he lay for ours until he could be rescued and re ive aid. He died -oon after. D. Mackerchar. of Minne-polis, was also severely, possibly fatally wounded. All the passengers were wealthy men, but the robber g at but \$37 and Fieschbain's watch and chain as booty.

They sell tramps at auction at Moberly, Mo.,

The sawed pine lumber business is the second of Canada's great industries. Miss Jones of Jay Bridge, Me., who died re-centry, aged 87, had been an invalid 70 years and confined to her bed for 60 years.

ment purchased bonds aggregating in value \$11,000,000. By the addition of prem ums the value of the bonds reached \$14,000,000. It is claimed Colorado has ten million acres

On the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. the govern-

of bituminous and anthracite coal. By all means let it be developed and choice off the grip of the Pennsylvania coal barons. Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes passed his 80th birthday on the 29th. He is remarkably well-preserved for his age, the only evidence of ge being his grey hair and a slight deafness. The Ironton Pig Iron Works at Buffalo, with a capacity of 120 tous of iron per day, which have been shut down for 16 years, have started up again. The plant originally cost

Low water in the boilers was the cause of the explosion of the Godcharles nail factory at Emira, N. Y., on the 27th, by which five men were instantly killed and two severely

New York Chinamen have bought a theatre on the Bowery for a permanent Chinese play-house. The Chinese seem bound to stay, and wherever they are given an inch they present y take an ell. By the failure of the wool firms of Brown, Steese & Clark, and G. W. Hollis, J. W. Mack-

intosh, of Milion, near Boston, has been forced to assign. A big failure in any line of busi-ness is sure to precipitate a number of smaller

Near Belvidere, N. J., a German farmer named Phillip Heinickle, set fire to his barn, after driving out the stock, and when the

Aug.

NAME OF ichigan Fair and

uthwester estern Mic Delaware State Ag'l Society Dakota Ag'l Society nlinois Stat.
Iowa State S
Kansas State
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flames were at their himself into their death. Sales agents of th companies have ag

A train on the San large number of pass encampment, met v man, Iii., by the spr people were injure since died. There was a big

ers, who were locke

tory buildings. Cattle affected by tures where careas are being shipped to Everything goes. A Michigan mar

will capture the turning the power Damage by such the wine prod million gallons bel The crop will be ab and one million galling of wine grapes minish the product.

The Spring Valley apparently unable cient to keep them shut up, and the mi Sam Jones, the re fered \$6,000 a year one of the largest a

His reply sho

a total loss.

Two big warehous and two ships, one A ish, lying at the dock.
The warehouses cont
and 3,000 tons on boa

Last Wednesday wa the discovery of ville, O., Aug. 2 thirty years, has crude oil can be paid for a gallon. The United Stat

studying the stream which comprises 1.3 view to deciding what be used for stocking will try brook trout whitefish and spotte Henry Shaw, who in St. Louis, is dead ous botanical gard show place of the

property of the Stat was unmarried, and share of his \$2,500,00 was his home, in var Now it is said tha steamer Black Diam Behring Sea for takin ters, contrary to law dian friends, is real not entirely, by citized And next arises the comeans to have Au doing business unde

Joaquin Miller, at capitalists and rascal, has become self. He bought of land near San F wanted for town lot has made him rich man the salt of the mention of a commi Gen. R. A. Alge choice of the veteran and in camp at Milw in-Chief of that orga themselves hoarse s ory so intimately as

during the last politi who were not presen quite as well please elect him. Twenty

other names of can and he "got there gl Northwestern Chi devastated by typhoc lt is estimated five

been drowned. Mrs. Maybrick has and been admitted to Surrey. From luxur fare is a great transi The Swiss village of ed by the fall of a p which overhung doned the village in The Oregonian ra

owned in Scotland a

as been losing or weekly, and C. P. Paoific, was able to The Austrian go bacco trade in which a decrease o

The number of stri is now 150,000. The dock laborers and ex ments so that vessels unloaded, nor coal de ing mob," the papers

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flames were at their height, deliberately threw himself into their midst and was burned to

Sales agents of the agreed to restrict the pro-portion of coal for September to three million ons, a decrease of one million tons from same

A train on the Santa Fe route, carrying a arge number of passengers to the Milwalkee encampment, met with an accident at K.ns-man, Iii., by the spreading of the ratis, and 50

There was a big fire in the Obio penitenti

ary at Columbus, which destroyed \$95,000 worth of property, on the 27th. The prisoners, who were locked in their cells, were frantic, but the fire was confined to the three fac-

dying by hundreds in Indian territory. The statement's made that sick cattle from pastures where carcasses of the dead are lying, are being shipped to market as canners stock. "Everything goes."

A Michigan man, E. Courtwright, of St.

Issuec, has invented a motor which he thinks will capture the prize of \$100,000 offered by the citizens of Buffaio for the best invention turning the power of the Niagara river into

easily handled force to drive machinery.

Damage by surburn and mildew will reduce

The crop will be about twelve million gallons

and one million gallons of brandy. The dry-ing of wine grapes for export also helps di-

The Spring Valley Coal Mining Company,

apparently unable to compel the striking miners to resume work at wages barely suffi-cient to keep them from starving, decides to

close the mine. The company's stores are shut up, and the miners are leaving the town.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, was recently of

Sam Jones, the revision and record of fered \$6.000 a year by a Minneapolis church, one of the largest and wealthiest in the city. His reply showed that he had an eye on the business end of his prefession: "Do you

business end of his prefession: "Do you take me for a fool? I get \$25,000 a year

Two big warehouses at Port Costa, Cal., in

the centre of the grain district of that State, and two ships, one American, the other British, lying at the docks, were burned this week. The warehouses contained 7,000 tons of grain, and 3,000 tons on board the vessels will prove

Last Wednesday was the 30th anniversary of

the discovery of petroleum. The first well was struck on Col. Drake's farm near Titus-

ville, O., Aug. 28, 1859. The price in the thirty years, has declined until a barrel of crude oil can be bought for the price then

The United States Fish Commissioner is

Henry Shaw, who was the best known man in St. Louis, is dead. By his death, the fam-ous botanical gardens which have been the

ous botanics; gardens which have been the show place of the city for years, become the property of the State of Missouri. Mr. Shaw was unmarried, and it is said the greater thare of his \$2,500,000 is left to the city which was his home, in various public benefactions.

Now it is said that the Canadian sealing

Gen. R. A. Alger was the unanimous choice of the veterans enrolled in the G. A. R. and in camp at Milwaukee, for Commander-in-Chief of that organization. The bors yelled themselves hoarse shouting the well known

rememberes nourse stotting the west have err so intimately associated with Gen. Alger during the last political campaign, and those who were not present at the encampment are quite as well pleased as those who helped elect him. Twenty men nominated him; all other names of candidates were withdrawn,

Foreign.

Northwestern China and Japan have been

devastated by typhoons of unusual violence. It is estimated five thousand persons have

Mrs. Maybrick has donned her convict dress and been admitted to the Woking prison in

Surrey. From luxury to a convict's garb and fare is a great transition.

The Swiss village of Tschersach was destroy-ad by the fall of a portion of Mt. Rulbisberg, which overbung it. The inhabitants aban-doned the village in time to save their lives.

The Oregonian railway company's stock is

and he "got there gloriously."

whitefish and spotted trout.

minish the product.

wine product of California about eight ion gallons below the early estimates.

were injured, some of whom have

th last year. No change was made in

n Ag'l Society ..... County Ag'l Society .....

Brighton Market Fair . .

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

Peoria..... Sept. 23 to 27 Des Moines. Aug. 30 to Se

Toronto, Ont Sept. 10 to 20 ..

.. |Oct. 1 to 4.

Oct. 6 to 11. Oct. 8 to 10.

Oct. 1 to 3...
Oct. 8 to 11...
Sept. 17 to 29.
Sept. 23 to 27.
Oct. 1 to 5...
Oct. 1 to 5...

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

Bay City... Coldwater.

Pontiae East Jordon. Fowlerville. Ann Arbor.. Berlin.... Vassar....

HELD AT

Ypsilanti.

DATE.

Sept. 2 to 6.

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ents, and penses of company. Brown, of Pleasant, inst him able pie. rebic and separated

here were of whom nstead of mortally left him he lay for d and repossibly ers were it \$37 and orly, Mo.,

Eis the died re-

his 80th bly well-dence of

l factory bich five ese play-stay, and

The smokeless powder recently used with such excellent results at the military review

The number of striking workmen at London

is now 150,000. The strike began with the dock laborers and extended to other departments so that vessels could not be loaded or unloaded, nor coal delivered. It was a "howing mob," the papers say.

SECRETARY. POST-OFFICE

R. McNaugton Jackson.

E W Cottrell... Detroit.
Frank Joslyn... Ypsilanti.
Geo F Lewis... SaginawCity
A C Titus... Three Rivers
James Cox... Gr'ndRapids
H J Brunner... Pueblo
D P Barnard... Dover...
G Pierce... Bismarck...
R A Nisbet... Macon...
Alex Heron... Indianapolis
W C Girrard... Springfield.
John R shaffer Fairfield... E G Moon... Topeka...
J J doran... Shreveport...
H R Denny... Hamlin...
Robt W Furnas Brownville.

T L Newton...
Henry Wade...
C R Smith...
W S Tough...

M Kiplinger. Materloo.
Chas G Towle
J A McShane. Omaha
Arthur Uhl. St. Louis.
John Farley. Toledo.
H J Hill. Toronto.

IC E Beurmann! Brighton W Blackmore. Fenton.
H S Evans... Romeo.
H S Brigham... Hadley.
K R Smith... Ionia.

. Merritt Frink St. Johns J R Cummings Marshall .. Geo R Perry ... Charlotte

Li Ives. Mason.
Isaac Stowe. Howell.
E L Mills. Adrian.
F G Bullock. Lapeer.
J L Lucas. S anton.
H L Fairchild. Midland.
W A Rowley. Mt Clemens.
H A Wyckoff. Pontiac.
Jas H Stone. East Jordon.
F G Palmerton.
Geo H Pond. Ann Arbor.
Albert Gillett... Herrington.
J. A. Trotter... Vassar.

CS Ingals.

L B Agard... W F Brase. J D W Fisk.

at Spondau was invented by an Austrian

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS,

NORTHERN GROWN TREES
FRUIT and Ornamental Vines, Shrubbery, BULBS and ROSES

at Wholesale Prices to RETAIL BUYERS. We give more for the money than any other nursery in America. You cannot afford to do without our Catalogue. It tells the whole story and will be sent FREE to all who apply.

J. W. MILLER & CO., FREEPORT, ILL.

Great Colsing Out

OF STOCK.

At the Elm Grove Breeding Farm, 1% miles

by Thos. Foster.

Ionia. Morenci

GALBRAITH BROS.

Clydesdales and English Shires.

Seven Importations Already Received in 1889, cluding many of the choicest specimens and most successful prize winners in Great Britain e only firm who have during the last year won the *Highest Honors in Both Countries*. NEARLY 200 STALLIONS NOW ON HAND,

including a few choice Suffolks, Hackneys, and Cleveland Bays. Our buying facilities are admitted to be unequalled and every animal in the stud satisfactorily saranteed. Suyers cannot afford to purchase before seeing our present stock. GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

GRAND AUCTION SALE Holstein-Friesian Cattle

IONIA, MICH., SEPT. 4th, 1889,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This herd, one of the finest in Michigan, was raised and owned by the late William McEwan Bay City, Mich., and is now offered for sale in closing his estate. The herd consists of twenty ur cows, six of which were imported by the late owner, eight heifer calves and two bulls. SALE ABSOLUTE-No postponement on account of weather, as sale will be For catalogues and full particulars, address

W. H. McEWAN, Bay City, Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.



GRAND COMBINATION SALE **□F HORSES □F** 

All Breeds Including Draft, Roadster, Driving and Trotting Stock

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL., OCT. 22d, 23d & 24th, 1889 apothecary, and offered to and refused by the Austrian government. The secret was then sold to Germany. The Emperior of Austria learned these facts for the first time at the

STOCK SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A grand opportunity for both SELLERS AND BUYERS. Some of the best stock produced in the country will be sold at this sale. From 75 to 100 head of horses will be disposed of each day of the sale. Ample accommodations. No postponement on account of the weather. ENTRY BOOKS NOW OPEN AND WILL BE CLOSED SEPT. 20th. Catalogues ready Sept. 25th. For circuars and blank applications giving full information, address

DILLON BROTHERS Normal Illinois. SPHATE SALT FOR FALL WHEAT SURE Beath to Chinch Bugs, Corn and Cut Worms. Write for circulars and Cut Worms. Write for circulars and prices on carlots at your railway station. TREAT-18E ON FERTILIZING (rec. Address El. S. FITCH, Bay City, Litch.





We are booking orders for Shropshire Ram Lambs,

DROP OF 1889. Reduced rates have been obtained on all ex-press trains. These Rams are all Registered, and of the most approved lir e of breeding. All the get of Imported Rectory Hero (3194)

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1889, and all from superior imported ewes. The lambs were dropped in February, and are all broad-loined, deep-fieshed animals, and excellent fleeces. JAMES M. TURNER. The Entire Personal Estate formerly Owned

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich. 90 Head of Hereford cattle, cho'ce blood, Lord Wilton, Horace The Grove, etc., etc. DOOR PRAIRIE 30 Fine young Horses, mostly high bred trotters, Mambrino and Hambletonia 1 blood.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

40 Berkshire Hogs and Pigs. Also all the farm tools and machinery. For further particulars and catalogues address

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays and catalogues address Style, Action and Quality, combined with Good Pedigrees.

IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED. JOHN W. FOSTER, Trustee, FLINT, MICH. CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHORT HORNS

B. J. BIDWELL.

FOR SALE

OAK HILL

STOCK FARM,

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH.

Clydesdale Horses. .

American Merino Sheep

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of I P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. K. Sauford

Berkshire Hogs

All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

MICHIGAN

Fair and Exposition

\$8,000 in Premiums

Besides the following Special Premiums:

\$3,000 in Horse Depart-

ment; \$1,000 for Military

Drill; and \$500 for Band

EXHIBITION OPEN IN THE EVENING

with Concerts, Drills, Fireworks, and Baloon

Ascensions. The grounds and buildings will be

Contest.

of the most fashionable families.

Tecumseh. Mier.

A few choice ones for sale for the fall trade Call on or address FOR SALE. A. F. WOOD, Bulls, helfers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

MASON, MICH

LEICESTER RAMS.

POOL SEED WHEAT.

The United States Fish Commissioner is studying the streams of Yellowstone Park, which comprises 1,500 square miles, with a view to deciding what varieties of fish should be used for stocking them. The commission will try brook trout from the east and native We have a limited amount of this celebrated wheat which we offer for seet. It is a smooth red wheat, stiff straw, large, long, plumo grain, and enormously productive. Common yields in Ohlo of present season are reported at from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The catalogue of 1887 of the Ohlo Experiment Station gave the yield at 61.12 bushels per acre. 61.12 bushels per acre.

Price, per single bushel, \$1 50; six bushels, \$7.56; ten bushels, \$12.00; f.o.b. No charge for

sacks. N. D. THOMAS & SONS, Decatur, Mich.

Now it is said that the Canadian scaling steamer Black Diamond, whose capture in Behring Sea for taking scals in American waters, contrary to law, so provoked our Canadian friends. Is really owned, in large part if not entirely, by citizens of the United States. And next arises the question what on earth it means to have Americans owning vessels doing business under Canadian papers! Improved Chester and Poland China Hogs. My stock is from the most noted families in Onio and Indiana. Young stock for sale, also a choice lot of br od sows in farrow by prize boars. Young boars, weighing from 200 to 600 lbs., a specialty. Prices low Circular free. C. C. INGRAM, Charleston, Illinois.

Joaquin Miller, who was wont to rall at capitalists and call the rich man a rascal, has become a capitalist himself. He bought two hundred acres Berkshire, Poland-China & Victoria Pigs FOR SALE, of land near San Francisco which is now wanted for town lots, and the rise in value has made him rich. Now he thinks the rich man the sait of the earth, and there is no mention of a community of property. At the FLINT RIVER HERD.

We have a fine bunch of spring pigs, either sex. Several yearling boars and sows. We have pigs of all ages and of the three above breeds. You can buy pigs from us for less money now than any other time of year. We can't feed more than 100 and we have that many and more coming. Come and see us if possible; if not address

E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS Strawberries for Summer and Fall Planting. Grapes and other Small Fruits, in great variety. Young S rawberry Plants have rooted early and abundantly; and can now be supplied at any time. Potted Plants, only in small lots, upon two weeks notice Grapes and other small fruits, in great variety after Oct. 1st. Pr ce List only issued for spring of 1890. Prices on application. South Haven, Mich., July, 1889.

**HEREFORDS** 

I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for Sale

owned in Scotland and England. The company has been losing on it at the rate of £300 weekly, and C. P. Huntington, of the Union Pacific, was able to purchase it for £189,000. OF FINE BREEDING. Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on a plication. Call upon or address The Austrian government controls the tobacco trade in that country. It recently raised the price of cigars, in consequence of which a decrease of fifteen million of cigars in purchases is reported. The loss in all lines amounts to 710,000 florins. WM. STEELE.

IONIA, MICH For Sale---Shorthorn Bull

Roffer for sale a young Shorthorn bull, willbe oneyear old March 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bell Airdrie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual. Price very reasonable. Address C. C. WARNER,

Half-Fare on all Railroads. Admission, 25 cents. W. W. WITHINGTON, Pres'dent. R. T. Monaughton, Secretary. A. M. TINKER, Treasurer.

brilliantly illuminated by electric light.

MOUND SPRING Breeding Farm,

J. W. HIBBARD. - PROPRIETOR. Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich.

BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.

AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal Inspection invited. Cor respondence so icited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-sented.

C. F. MOORE,

ST. CLAIR, MICH., Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families: Barrington, Kirklevington, Tea Rose, Victoria Duchess, Place,

Craggs, Young Mary, Constance, Moss Rose,

and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the fine Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

SELECT HERD Forty Shropshire ewes; twenty registered and twenty unregistered; also Sbropshire rams. All at reasonable prices and terms. **Bates Cattle** JOHN LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., Mich.

HAZEL RIDGE FARM, SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of Duchess. Oxford, Thorndale Rose, Barrington,
Kirklevington, Wild Ey

Wild Eves and Red Rose Families. Young Cont st No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon of address WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor, 35 Fort Street West, Detroit

Three young bulls, a Thorndale Rose, Barrington and Wild Eyes for sale on reasonable terms.

SPRINGBROOK FARM DELHI MILLS, MICH., JACKSON, SEPT. 2d to 6th. MERINO SHEEP

> The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never n better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

> Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring. ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

> MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address W. E. BOYDEN.

DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

A. J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices. breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock reals, Correspondence solicited and promptanswered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. adeess, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highiand, Oskiand Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of elation. Young stock/or sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, streeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county. jec-ly A F. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeds of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A. Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established in years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Ryes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-shorn eattle, Clydesdale horses, Pola d-Caina hogs and Hampshire Down sheep—Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. G.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharor and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

HARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Broeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

S. BURNETT & SON. breeders of Short-Li horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

FRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tr. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene of see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorther sattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re-twine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-1y\* S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Cnester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited. je17-ly

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merico jes?-ly\* HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

AMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of lead ing tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington 81757. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses.

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of
Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc.,
with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon
Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young
steck for sale. Correspondence solicited. TOHN McKAY, Homeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Ferl Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co., breeder of Shorthorn catte. Bull 2d Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and will receive prompt attention.

OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. U. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 128 22

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-Chinas wine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. \$28-19

J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Saginaw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence respectfully invited.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder w. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hipa, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families Eirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tle of mo ροριίας strains. Waxwork 6330 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale reasonable prices.

THOMAS FOSTER, Eim Grove Stock Farm
Fint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Roed and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale. Holstein-Friesians.

J. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale, Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited.

W. SEXTOR, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

Gallowavs.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Of the State of Michigan. President, Thos.
Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T.
Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for

SMITH BEOS. Ragle, Mesdow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 330-1y W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys
of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Dure
Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11236, son of Pedro
8187, at the head of the herd. Ragistared Merino
88-1y

Chahire hogs. All stock registered. Farm ad islessables in the city. Come or write me.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-ti

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas Is see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe.
wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registeres and descended from Vermont focks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicities.

EVARYS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the oughbred Merino Sheep, registored in Vermon ster. Rams and ewes for sale of my own brea-

S. WOOD, Salue Washienaw Co. breaded of Vermont and M chigan registered thorough-bred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm. Sa-lin', Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont refistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram reerless at head of flock. Also breedez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich she Br eder of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flucks in Vermont Correspondence solicited.

Shropshire Sheep.

A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE—Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. All stock registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the head. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.



America always. See the
300 I can show before buying. Meet all parties at
any train. Correspondents have personal attention. C. S. BINGHAM,
Vernon, Mich.

WORD TO YOU. I will continue to furnish the best Shropshires to be had, as low they can be bought. Free delivery to any point in Michigan. 11y21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich. GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed or of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Min on, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few awes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection invited.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Sbropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. fis-1y.

CONBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class Shropshire sheep of registered stock. Stock for sale. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co. importer, breeder and dealer in thorough-bred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I im-port my sheep direct from England. Correspond-ence promptly answered.

J. LESSITER, Cole. Oakland Co., broader of J. Shropshire Down Sheen, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stack for sale at reasonable prices and terms.



Shropshire Sheep, LARGEST flock in Southern Michigan

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, N. Y, breeder of registered Shropshire sheep. Rams for sale from imported stock. jly5-6m T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South T. Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-ly

VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter. Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock alw-ys for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks

GEO. S. MARCY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

Poland-Chinas. A: Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. Herd took first prize in each class competing for, also sweepstakes at Michigan State Fair, 1888. Recorded in Ohio P. C. R. Pigs not akin for sale.



F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, All stock in Ohie P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.

J. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale.

Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

TENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich Pure Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express Tecum-sh 2d 6155 and Zack 494 in use.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co. breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices.

A. WARREN. Ovid, breeder of importer
Chester White swine. All stock eligible
to registry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices
Correspondence solicited.

a17-39-6m

Chester-Whites.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Cs.
stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an swered. Small Yorkshires.

M. HILBERT, North Lansing, Clinton
Co., Mich. breeder of Small Yorkshir
pigs of best known strains of blood. All breed
ing stock recorded Stock for sale. my30-1y J. A. MANN, Kalamasoo, Mich LIVE STOCK & BEAL ESTATE AUCTIONERS

Sales made in any parts of Unite States of Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.



H. W. RILEY, GREENVILLE, MICH.,

OWNER OF Challenge Herd of Poland China Swine.

Also Breeder of Victoria Swine. Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 8441, Anson Me. 19479, Jenny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 19122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Obio Record. One hundred Marchand April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. Special rates by express.

L. W. & O. BARNES. - PROPRIETORS OF -



Breeders of pure bred Polaud-China swine and reg stered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair In the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gist-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lost of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

'88-Summit Poultry Farm.-'88

Barred Plymouth Rocks

LACED WYANDOTTES.

A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at & per 18 or \$3 for 26. Address







CLEVELAND BAYS,

representing the leading popular families and of great individual merit, FOR SALE.

We Shall Exhibit at State Fair and Detroit Exposition. DR. E. W. BARTRAM, Manager.

The Largest Stud in England. Shires, Clevelands, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

JAMES F. CROWTHER, Stud Farm, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale A Good Lot to Select From and

Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several amilies and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars. WM. STEELE.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 63431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Bilsabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich., Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohis Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephons.

Two good young Shorthorn bulls. One a Knightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renial Rose of Sharon, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or blemish. Address

Wolverine Stock Farm !

Poland-China Swine. VERNON, · · MICH.

C. F. R. BELLOWS,







All our norses guaranteed breeders and per-tectly sound. Half-bloods for family horses

G. E. GILMAN, Secretary.

The Depot for English Horses,

Stallions and mares. Over 100 always on hand. Horses from this stock received high honors at all the leading American fairs. Catalogues on application.

of Various Families.

IONIA, MICH

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

C. E. WAKEMAN,
PONTIAO, MICH.

AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and

I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success.
Pigs notlife to

"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,

she was slender and

cheek That paled or grew

and the siren ensnare

ocesu.

chair

It's the old simple

weather

When we met on

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THE

## Poetry.

VOICES.

A man died yester night. To-day the town Makes mention of his taking off, and sums His virtues and his failings. On the street, Midst many batterings and lures of trade. In homes where he was known, in busy marts Or public places where the commonweal Gathers the town folk; up and down his name Is spoke of in as various ways of speech As are the voices various sounding it Graff-throated bass, shrill treble of old age.

Soft sibilancy of a woman's tongue, Or reed-like utterance of a little child. Thus one, his mate in business: "Ah! a shrewd And as for heart"-wise shrug of shoulders now-"Well, 'tis but little quoted here on 'Change. Another, who had summered with him once In leisure time: " A right good fellow gone! "Tis true he liked his ease; but who does not? For me, give me the man that Horace loved, Who deemed it wise to fool when seasonable A tiny one who had oft found great store Of sweetmeats in his hand, and, prized far les Great store of tenderness within his heart: "Oh, won't he come and see us any more?" His surpliced pastor, bound to save his soul. Balanced a bit of inconsistencies

He thought he saw, in private to his wife: "Alas, poor soul! if only he had grasped That matter of the creed, and made us sure! But then-his heart was right, and God is good And one, a woman, who had found his arms An all-protecting shelter through long years, Said naught, but kissed the tokens he had left And dreamt of heaven for his sake alone. Meanwhile, what was this man, and what h

You ask, confused by all this Babel talk Of here and yonder, from his fellow-men. I am as ignorant as any one

Whose speech you heard and yet I loved hi Nay, ask me not; ask only God. He knows

-Richard E. Burton.

MIDSUMMER-EAST AND WEST. The meadows are green and sweet with clover

The sun shines hot and the clouds drift over The deep sky's measureless blue. A cooling breath, and the raindrops patter On the dusty read, and the light winds scatter The hurrying leaves, and strew

The glistening grass with dead rose petals: A gurgle and rush and the water settles In many a sun-bright pool. Anon is a fash and a note of thunder. And the forest king lies rent asunder,

And the woods are dim and cool. The hills are brown and the fields are yellow: The barley blowing, the ripe fruit mellow; The sun beats warm on the road.

Now days grow long and the skies are cloudless, And nights are bright with the fair moon shroud-Dry rocks where the river flowed:

The thros le hides and sings in the hedges, The round-eyed toad peeps up from the sedges That droop by the shallow streams. The leaves are stirred by the south wind's salli

The mountains sleep and the misty valleys, And the world is wrapped in dreams - Verna Woods, in Overland

## Miscellaneous.

MISS HULDAH'S PRESCRIPTION

"Lewis has got a letter from his Uncle Lewis-the invalid, you know-Aunt Huldah," said Mrs. Wells, one late May morn-"He wants to know if he can come here to board. I'm so surprised I don't know what to do, and worried, too !"

Why, don't you want to have him?" "I don't know whether I do or not They must have had a real flare up at Henry's. He's been there four year, an' the last time I saw Lucy, she said she was about wore out with him. He isn't real sick, you know -that is not to be helpless; an' he walks around some, but he has to have his meals later an' earlier than the rest, an' different things to eat all the time, an' he looks so gloomy an' solemn, an' talks as if the graveyard was next door to him, an' she said she was getting sick of it. They was dreadful pleased at first because he wanted to come there. Yeu know he's got money, an' of course he'll leave it to his nephews and neices, an' the most of it'll likely go to the ones that use him best. When he went to Henry's he nor nobody else thought he'd live six months, but its been four year, an'

he ain't worse, nor better," "What 'pears to be the matter of him anyway?"

"I guess there don't anybody know. He says his system got all wrecked in the war but I never heard nothing about it till a few years back." " Humph! I 'low all them that was much

hurt by the war was dead long ago." "He never was wounded, but he says i undermined his strength. I guess his nerves

is all out of order, for he's full of whims an' notions, an' dreadful hard to please-so Lucy says."

"Old bachelders always is that way!" said Miss Huldah. She had no fellow-feeling of sympathy for men who like her were breasting the billow of life alone-in fact she rather despised them. The war had ended her little romance as soon as it was well begun; but that was one of the things she never spoke of, and few knew of it. "It's my belief he needs a reg'lar takin'-in hand, Mary, an' if he comes here you better do it."

"O Aunt Huldah! if he comes here I shall have to be just as good to him as I can, an' be careful not to nurt his feelings in any way. You know Lewis is his namesake. an' he seems real pleased that he's took a notion to come. But I'm thinking about the extra work. I will have to have a girl, for when you offered to stay and help me through the summer's work, I never dream ed of this, an' it'll make a great difference."

"It won't make none to me. I like to work if I can be independent about it, but if there's agoin' to be a hired girl to work along with. I'd rather go away; I can't abide

"Oh! I don't want you to go! my aun has got as good a right here as Lewis's uncle, an' I rather not keep a girl for comfort, but we don't want to work ourselves to death-with a boarder an' all."

"We won't! wait a spell anyhow, an' see how it goes."

"I'm afraid it won't be so pleasant for you this summer, Aunt Huldah, having him

"Law, child! I ain't goin' to let no man spile my comfort, unless he's re'ly sufferin' so I've got to pity him. I don't enjoy seein' sick folks much.'

"Oh! there's nothing frightful about

body complaining all the time. Lucy said that she could not endure it much longerits more trouble to fix his little messes than if he eat like other folks; and that's one thing I'll be so glad of if he comes, because that I ain't had much experience in sick folk's cooking."

"Oh! I can feed him on a variety of slop dishes if he wants 'em, but I don' approve of em all the time."

"An' graham bread is one thing he's paricular about."

"Humph! it's a sure sign of a fidgety person if they have a cravin' after bran; no more heart in it than there is in sawdust: but law if that's his taste let him have it; as for me, 'low I'll eat bread."

The letter telling Uncle Lewis that he would be welcome went by the next day's mail, although Mrs. Wells had some misgivings, and she said to her husband:

"I don't know how he an' Aunt Huldah will get along; you know he's sensitive, an' she's so out-spoken, she's good-hearted as

she can be, but she's peculiar." "Now, Mollie, don't worry over that she'll be a good tonic for him; maybe that's inst what he needs."

A very few days later the invalid gentleman arrived, and after him, by express, came his large wardrobe, an invalid's chair -warranted adjustable to forty different positions-an electric battery, and a parrot, whose feelings had been so ruffled by the ex-

periences of her journey, that she was ready to make war with the whole world. Uncle Lewis had a gray shawl pinned about his shoulders, and a railway rug over his knees for all it was the last day of May and very summer-like, but, as he said, the weather was not settled yet; in fact he never conceded that the weather was settled, no

matter what the time of year. He had attracted a great deal of attention and sympathy from his fellow-travellers, who man! how pale and interesting he is! wonder

if he's got a wife to care for him?" He went right to bed on his arrival, after making sure that the sheets were not damp, and that the room was air-tight, and his nephew sat by him an hour or two and listened to his pathetic account of his treatment at the hands of "Henry's folks."

He was given the room back of the parlor, on the ground floor, to save him the fatigue of going up and down stairs, and the parlor was to be his sitting room when he preferred to be alone.

The morning after his arrival he came out about nine o'clock, looking thin and heavyeyed, and languid, and full of anxiety about his baggage and bird, which had not arrived: but he brightened up over his breakfast, which was well cooked and neatly served and consisted of oatmeal, delicate toast, omelet, raspberry jam, and cocoa, and he ate with a relish.

But an hour or two after breakfast he said

"I'm afraid, Mary, that I eat too much! I've been thinking it over, and I don't know when I've been so imprudent. I don't think I'd better have anything for my dinner but some beef lea or gruel."

"Do you feel any worse since you eat your breakfast?" demanded Miss Huldah, who overheard it. "Why no. I-I don't know as I do: but I

can't go according to my use my judgment." "Well, I 'low what you eat this morning wouldn't hurt no livin' mortal; an' a plate

full of good roast beef would do you a sight more good, soul and body, than the tea, but have it just as you say, of course!" "Dear me! I forgot my cup of hot water,

The two women looked at him in amaze

"I always drink a cupful of hot water first thing in the morning; it's a very good thing for the health, and I don't see how ! came to be so forgetful!"

"Humph!" commented Miss Huldah in the safe precinct of the kitchen, "hot water! 'bout as nourishin' as east wind; he's night starved to death, an' 'fraid to eat for fear he

will die; it beats all!" He sat at the dinner-table with the rest. but clung courageously to his bowl of beeftea, and caused the others to feel as if their hearts must be made of stone that they could eat the way they did, in the face of such self-

"He's got grit!" said Miss Huldah, "but I will stick to it that the most that ails him is want of victuals an' fresh air an' exer-

At supper he was over-tempted by a dish of custard and a bit of sponge-cake, and then sat up till nearly midnight to see if he was going to have a "bad spell," and to get Polly quieted.

The days went on much as the first, except that the invalid did get up earlier mornings and improved in looks and flesh, although his staple dishes were beef-tea, arrow-root, farina, and such things; but there were always more substantial ylands set before him, and he quite often dared his fate in partak ing of them.

The parrot soon became accustomed her new abode, and made friends with every one except Miss Huldah. "You git out!" were the only words she ever bestowed on that dignified lady. There was certainly no love lost between the two; and Mr. Wells himself sometimes stood a little in awe of her as she flitted around the house in her energetic fashion. But it actually tired him sometimes to watch her go from one thing to another, and he would ask:

"Don't you ever get tired, Miss Huldah and want to keep still and rest a few min-

"Of course I do! but I'd like to know what would become of the world if folks stopped doin' as soon as they got tired omebody's got to keep doin'!"

Uncle Lewis did not know what would become of things, or did not care to think, and sometimes after one of her brusque an swers, which stung him a little, he almost felt like echoing Polly's phrase.

The June days went by in matchless beauty. The tide of the year was at its height, and the air was full-freighted with the scent of the roses.

"An' there he sets," said Miss Huldah, to go, an' so they settle down where they wrathfully, as she prepared the vegetables

Uncle Lewis, only it's wearing to hear any- for dinner; "there he sets all humped up in know they won't go off if there's a big fuss the parlor, an' a-listenin' to the croakin' of made for 'em. that bird that's more of a demon than Poe's Left to himself Mr. Wells pondered over not if he paid as much again; he pays six raven even ever thought of bein', and fussin' it in his mind until the utter absurdity of the dollars a week, and he thinks it's big pay with that 'lectric battery when he ought to considering how little he eats, but she says be out door the hull time sech days as these, loud and long-such a laugh as he had not an' listen to birds that know enough to sing instead of tryin' to talk like humans! The air and exercise would put twice the life in you're such a good hand to make jellies, an' him that old batter machine will, an' you again broth, an' so on; my folks are all so hearty know it?" she said, turning on Mrs. Wells, who was laughing heartily.

"I haven't a doubt that's all so, Aunt Huldah; but who's going to convince him of

"Well, mebbe I will 'fore ever I get through with him. If I only dared to pitch them liver pills into the ash-barrel, that would be a good beginning; but he eats more like a Christian than when he first come here, that's one comfort!"

The next day she said in her brisk way: "Why don't you go out an' take the air these fine mornin's, Mr. Wells? It would do you good."

Why, I thought-that is, perhaps would in the middle of the day if it stays fair."

"That ain't the best time; go now while the air is fresh and sweet. If it wasn't for the housework I'd be out enjoying the weather the bull time!"

"I wouldn't wonder if you would," said he, looking at her bright eyes and fresh complexion, and half-envious of her strength and energy; "but you see its different with me. I don't suppose the dew is dried up yet, is

" No, 'taint likely it is; but you needn't go traipsin' through the wet grass; walk up and down the path, an' see the roses, an' hear the birds, an'-"

"You get out!" croaked Polly, thinking the mention of birds called her into the con-

"You better git out yourself and take as airin', you onmannerly bird, you!" retorted Miss Huldah, while Polly's master said. sternly,

"Keep still, you're getting to be a saucy thing!" but instantly she in her most wheedsaid to themselves and each other: "Poor ling voice said: "Pretty Poll! Polly good! give Polly a cracker!"

> "He an' that bird is a precious pair!" said Miss Huldah, after this encounter, "an' he can set there all day an' all summer for what I care!"

> But her words did not fail of their effect for Mr. Wells took to walking out more, and sometimes sat on the porch and even rode out a few times, finding to his great astonshment he was not prostrated thereby, but nothing ever hurried him.

But one day chance gave Miss Huldah ar pportunity which she was not slow to avail herself of. Her niece had gone after berries, and the men were at work a long distance from the house when a peculiar humming announced that the bees were swarming The careful woman snatched up a sun-bonne nd rushed to the parlor.

"O Mr. Wells! you'll have to come and help me! I'm all alone, an' the bees is a swarmin'!

"Bees swarming! help you, why, I can't -I can't do nothing; I don't know what to

"I'll show you, only come on: it's mercy I spied 'em! here, take this pan and got wrecked. I'm foolish enough to have a sard, and chalcedony are scattered; bits of spoon, an' beat with all your might, an' hurry up, too?" The man looked at her, too amazed to resist. "There they go across the road toward the orchard; foller 'em an' make

all the noise you can!" She ran in the wagon-house, and, coming out with a string of sleigh-bells, began to jingle them hard as she could, as she follow-

ed the bees. "Can't you make more noise than that?" said she to Mr. Wells, who was feebly and spasmodically tapping the pan and looking

"Why, yes, I could, but-but I don't see the sense of it; I-1 really think you've gone crazy!"

"Nonsense! ain't you ever seen honeybees before? There, they act as if they were goin' to 'light."

The puzzled man watched the woman with much more anxiety than he did the bees, as she stood underneath the tree and shook the bells.

"There, they're settling," said she, with a sigh of relief: "it's all safe enough now. I'm

so glad!" The ball of bees was rapidly growing on a convenient limb, and the buzzing hum dying down, and when Miss Huldah turned and saw the bewildered and horrified expression on her companion's face, and the spoon and pan hanging limply from either hand it was too much for her self-control; and she broke into a merry peal of laughter which was so infectious that the dazed man joined in, although he feared it might be another phase

of her insanity. "You needn't look at me so:I ain't crazv!" he said, as soon as sh could say anything. But you did look so funny, I had to laugh in spite of myself! Ain't you never seen a swarm of bees before!"

"No, I can assure you that I've never seen such performances as this before, and I may say further that I don't like it. I feel as if I had acted like a feol-or been made a fool

"Now, don't be offended, Mr. Wells Folks always have to make a great racket when bees swarm to keep 'em from goin' off. It's a great loss to lose a swarm of bees; an' now they're got to be hived. don't suppose you'd think you could do that," she said, looking at him doubtfully, while he shook his head. "That limb has got to be sawed off, an' the bees jarred from it onto a white cloth, an' a hive set over 'em. an' a body's very likely to get stung. Well. mebbe they'll hang there till the men come; it's after eleven now, an' I must go in an' put the potatoes over. Can you stay and

watch 'em till I get back?" "Why, yes, I can stay; but-but wha

nust I do?" "Nothin' at all, as long as they're quiet but if they begin to fly up an' act oneasy, worth; you ain't no great hand at drummin'

I'll come back pretty soon,' "But wait, Miss Huld will you tell me what it's all for-the idiotic noise, mean?

She laughed again, and said: "Some folks say that it charms the be so they can't leave the music, and others say it confuses 'em so they can't consult where

whole matter overcame him, and he laughed indulged in for years.

Miss Huldah soon came back to see if all was quiet, and then they laughed together

"I'm so thankful that there was no one going along the road!" said he, at last, as he reflected on the appearance he and she must have made as they went racing along, performing their musical duet.

"Henry's folk's didn't keep bees, and I never lived much in the country before I went there, so I had no idea bees were such peculiar things." Mr. Wells patiently watched until the

noon hour brought the men home, and then he stayed to see the bees transferred to their new home, and then, to his dismay remembered that he had missed his eleven o'clock medicine, and had been on his feet over an hour; but he felt such a tingling in his veins as the battery had never siven him; all the nerves of his being had been stirred into healthful vibration by his fit of genuine mirth, and the dinner he ate that day would have amazed "Henry's folks" if they had been there to see,

About a week after this episode Miss Huldah appeared in great haste at the parlor door, and said:

"I don't know how on earth I'll get along, Mr. Welis, unless you come and help me again. The cows have been an' got in the corn, an' they're jest the contrariest things to drive! It seems as if something happens ev. ry time the folks go off, an' the men's over to the fur medder to-day."

"Well, I'll come and help if I can; but will we have to go through any more heathenish antics?"

"I guess not; your cane will be weapor enough for you, an' I'll break off a switch on the way."

The corn-field, though in plain sight of the house, was nearly a quarter of a mile away. and Miss Huldah set out at a pace that threatened heart-fai ure to her companion, if he kept up with her-at least he thought so at first-but, to his surprise, when they reached the trespassers he found he could breathe fairly well; and when his spirits rose to the occasion as a refractory cow baffled his dignified movements, he fairly ran to head her off, and at last, flushed with heat and victory, he laid up the misplaced rails after the routed contestants; and then he and Miss Huldah took their way leisurely homeward.

"I'm certainly a different man than I was when I come here; I couldn't no more do then what I've done to-day than I could fly like that bird up yonder! That last medicine seems to be just the thing!"

"I wouldn't wonder," said his compan ion demurely, knowing that it was her pre scription of food, air, and exercise which was doing the good work, but like a wise woman she did not tell him so.

As they came to a little stream she stopped

and said: "When I was a child I used to put a chip in the water and call it my ship, and follow it down stream, and see if it sailed safely or longing to do it yet whenever I come to running water like this."

"All right," said Mr. Wells; "here's some pieces of bark, and I'll launch one. too, and as it's on our way home, we'll

follow them and see how they fare." And so like two care-free, happy chi the staid old couple set their ships afloat and lava and ashes, although, as remarked, milfollowed their movements, first swift, then slow, now giving them a push from some all this mass must be a mere bagatelle to eddy out into the current, then guiding them | what is really concealed beneath the volcanic around some rocky point, until at last they ruin which at one time swallowed the whole floated peacefully out of reach, where the country in its deadly embrace. It is scarcestream spread itself out into a tiny pond.

Mrs. Wells, coming over the hill with her pailful of berries, could hardly believe her eyes as she saw them idling along, and said

to herself: "I do declare! as sure as the sun shines. Aunt Huldah and Uncle Lewis are falling in love with each other; and, oh, what will poor

Polly say to that?" And then the clear-sighted woman, faint with surprise and pathos and fun of her discovery, sat down on a fence and laughed un-

til she cried. Miss Huldah was horrified when she got in the house to see how the time had gone, and was profuse in her explanation about the cows, in blissful ignorance that her niece had seen her loitering on the homeward way. But it was some time after that before the two most interested made the discovery that Mrs. Wells had made the day the cows got in the corn. The summer waned, and Miss Huldah was as busy as ever, and as little tolerant of laziness in other people; and Mr. Wells would often lay aside his book to help her pick currents and gather pears, or something of that kind, and though they rarely agreed on any subject. they could not stay apart, and when they at last found out what others had long foreseen, the discovery had in it full as much terror

as delight. He was an invalid no longer. The battery was discarded, and the liver pills and hot water almost forgotten. He ate roast beef. and pork and beans, instead of beef tea and crackers, gravy instead of gruel, and bread instead of bran; but still Miss Holdah thought fearfully: "What has been may be, an' what on earth should I do if he should get in that awful way again an' I couldn't get him out of it?" And Uncle Lewis trembled on the brink of a proposal with the query, "Can I stand it all the days of my life with a woman who won't or can't rest, and don't want anybody else to?"

But after a while the voice of prudence was heard no longer, and the wilful elderly couple said earnestly to themselves and each other: "For better, for worse; for richer, for poorer, till death do us part!"

"And now, Polly," said her master, "if you don't make it pleasant for us you'll have why you jest jingle them bells for all you're to 'git out!" "-Arthur's Home Magazine.

WHEN the first Dutch ambassader was sen to the Porte he visited the Sultan. "What does the dog want?" asked the Sultan. This was translated in a speech full of ornate Oriental compliments, and the embassador re plied in the same strain. "Let the dog feed," nswered the Sultan, "and when the dog is fed, kick the dog out!" The ambassador was delighted with the Suitan's compliments. The Sultan felt that he had held his own and the Whichever 'tis, I don't know; but I do | treaty was signed next day.

Curlosities of Our Country. In the Salt River Valley, which is now a

desert, the ruins of no less than nineteen buried cities have been found. Excavations show that once a mighty and populous people inhabited the valley, and that they cultivated vast fields of maize, understood agriculture thoroughly, and even carried on irrigation to an extent that surpasses the best efforts of drals in Europe have preserved some of these veranda, and the evening being cool, the modern nations. Irrigating canals, built substantially, cut the country in every direction. The growth of maize indulged in by they advanced from Arabia. In 711, Omar to assume it, we thought, but orators must these extinct nations is something astonishing. Notwithstanding their irrigating peninsula was invaded from Northern Afri- the chilliness increased we adjourned to the schemes, they must have reasoned like Joseph of old in Egypt and laid by two or three man hordes were repelled from France by There, in the assembled presence of our years supply in case a famine should strike the land. Even now the Zuni Indians keep stored away a three years supply of grain in

order to counteract any emergency of dronth

or war.

Another remarkable curiosity to be seen in this vicinity is a dazzling white lake situated in the gypsum sands of Northwestern Texas. To be accurate, the lake is situated in Donna Ana County, New Mexico, and was formed early last spring from the copious rainfalls that visited this section. The place and subsequently in Sicily and Spain. The is a valley of pure white sand, about twentyfive miles long by six or seven broad, situated in the hollow of some low-lying hills or undulations into which drains all the rainfall of the neighborhood. There are no near by. The lake covers about 350 acres, is several feet deep, and although formed in the sand, yet the action of the water has snow white mass, cemented so substantially water escaping except by the slow process of evaporation. Seen at mid-day when the sun is at its brightest, the human eye cannot sustain even for a few seconds the brilliant and blinding glare from this wonderful formation of nature. Even in dead of summer. when there is no moisture whatever in the place, it is a terrible thing for human creatures to attempt a passage through this gypum valley. The heat is intolerable and the refraction so terrific that it is positively painful and even dangerous to experience it. Possibly in connection with the heavy rains of last season a cloud burst or waterspout may have played an important part in the formation of this lake.

The wonder of all curiosities, however in the Southwest is the petrified forest in Apache County, Arizona. What makes it that we can little imagine. There are no -no roots, small limbs, or anything to show that vegetable matter could live and thrive in the volcanic ashes of the section, and vet mammoth tree trunks turned into hard adamantine stone lie here in the greatest profusion, millions of tons in sight, and no definite answer is there to the puzzle. In at the base and a height of more than 150 feet. The scene reminds one of Sinbad's dream or Aladdin's cave. As far as the eye can reach pieces of chrysoprase, carnelian, amethyst, jasper, calcite, and agate glitter in the surlight, blazing with indescribable brilliancy, and so thick on the ground that one can hardly step without placing his foot on a gem of "purest ray serene." This mineralized wood is scattered over more than 2 000 res of surface. Situated in a lions of tons of the material are in sight, vet ly possible to solve the mystery that sur rounds the wonderful chalcedony park of Arizona. There is something in the soi that silincles wood, for in tee northern border of Arizona, near the Colorado line, is a cabin. built some years ago by a mountain desper ado which, has since been converted into stone. Probably the same petrifying action operated upon this as upon the Arizona for

The History of Silk. The Romans, in obtaining silk and other goods from the extreme East at the time of the commencement of the Christian era. found it very convenient to procure a sufficient amount of specie and bullion to exchange for them, for the goods could only be got for cash. Thus, Pliny values the amount annually exported from Rome to India and China, during the first century, at 25,000,000 francs, which would, at the present day, represent something like 150,000,000 francs. Indeed, the producing East slowly absorbed the treasures of the masters of the world this drain causing the value of money to appreciate more and more in the empire; hence, toward the end of the sixth century it became absolutely imperative to procure theraw material, if not at home, at least, nearer by.

China, meanwhile, remained as silent as a sphinx and kept its secret. Its customhouse regulations prescribed that the silk trade should be confined to the two cities authorized to that effect. All attempts to find out something about the origin of silk remained fratless, until the year 552, when two Persian monks, attached to the missions in Northern India, offered the Emperor Justin ian to proceed to China and there procure the necessary information relating to silk culture and manufacture. This offer he accepted, and before the year came to a close, the monks had returned with silk eggs concealed in their bamboo pilgrim's staffs. At practice in an exercise that cannot be abated the same time, it is asserted that as early as the previous century a king of Little Bokhara n rried a Chinese princess, who introduced the silk worm, so as to be able to wear silks produced in her adopted country. But, lowever this may be, the merit of the monks' device, alluded to, is not disputed.

In 553, the first skein of silk was produced in Asia Minor and was obtained from the a point in favor of the rival whose hand, culture thus introduced, and thence it spread to Europe with all the greater ease, as it was found that the mulberry tree was indigenous to Asia Minor and southern Europe. The former, in particular, proved to be admirably adapted to this sort of agricultural pursuit, and soon silk from the extreme East would be dispensed with. While it had taken 1,000 years to introduce and accumulate silk on the shores of the Bosphoris after it had been discovered in China, it took One of the most mortifying experiences of tween you and me it's too rich for my blood.

another thousand years to transfer its pro- my earlier married life was the visit to our duction from the Bosphorus to the valley of country house of a distinguished man, than the Rhone. The fact is that western Europe, whom the State held none abler in his pro-

dress in silk. A few pieces, imported from Oriental passed off smoothly. The lion roared in a countries, sufficed to adorn the alters of perfectly satisfactory manner, winning unichurches and thrones of palaces. Cathe- versal admiration. Coffee was served on the silks. It was reserved for Mohammed and great man called for his hat. He might have his warlike followers to popularize silk as asked permission from the women present conquered Egypt; soon after, the Iberian preserve their vocal chords from rust. As ca, and only at Tours, in 722, the Mussul- library, where a fire had been kindled. Charles Martel. During the five centuries of choicest neighbors, the great man wore his spreading Moorish civilization in Spain, at hat until the hour of separation! The infer-Bagdad and Alexandria, silk quickly attain- ence, born out by subsequent discoveries, ed eminence as an article of dress. In Persia and Asia Minor the Arabs bestowed commonalty and vulgar ingrain. It ought

gun to be spun and woven. The mulberry tree was planted on the crusades familiarized western Christian nato make extensive use of it.

of Antioch by the crusaders was specially carriage had a view of him as he knocked at springs, lakes, rivers, or streams of any kind laid aside to adorn altars, in Western the door. Europe. In 1140, the Norman pirate, Prince Roger, of Sicily, during a war with the little one. "I can't see her, but I know, be-Greeks, brought home captives who introconverted the gypsum bottom into a solid duced the spinning and weaving of silk. after an approved method, into Sicily. and compactly that there is no way of the Thence the art was carried to Florence and Luccas, in Italy; but the merchants of Venice and Genoa, nevertheless, continued importing silk goods from the Orient. Only calico gown without a collar. Her hair was subsequent to the beginning of the fourteenth century did silk-culture penetrate into suds. Her parting directions were shrilly France.

Early Western Journalism.

When William N. Byers, the Colorado pioneer of journalism, first started in to print the Rocky Mountain News he had pretty tough time of it, and experiences lively enough to suit a Ute Indian agent.

News was plenty enough, and it was not generally supposed that the press would make egitorial attacks upon the citizens of Auraria, as Denver was then called: so one day when Byers found fault editorially with the killing of a Mexican by Charles Harrison, nore remarkable than it otherwise would be a gambler, the latter's friends, fully armed, is the fact that the forest never grew on the gathered about and made an attack upon the spot where it now lies but was transported log house occupied by the News. The editor podily from some region by a force of nature and his reporters and typesetters were so surprised at the suddenness of the attack | Home and Fireside. tumps or trunks of trees left in the ground | that they did not have time to make any re

Editor Byers was taken a captive to Har rison's saloon, called the "Criterion." The crowd wanted to kill him on the spot, and knives and pistols were flourished in his face. Harrison had once been a Mason, and noted for its many large and splendid buildknew that Byers was a member of that frasome cases the trees are of gigantic size, ternity, so under the pretense of taking him having a diameter of eighteen or twenty feet into a side room to talk, he got him out of the place altogether. Byers was plucky enough, for he ran for

> the enemy, who came fast enough, and a lively combat took place, and one man was killed. It was just about this time that the Hon Joseph Worff, of Boulder, Col., who was a good printer and a handy man about an

his office, and, arming all hands, laid low for

freight train. He was dead broke, and he made at once for the News office and asked for the boss. Byers, seated on a barrel, was pointed out

"Want any hands?" asked Joe, leaning against the door.

"'That depends," said Byers, without

looking up.

"Depends on what?" "Can you shoot?" " You bet."

" Will you?" " Of course," "Well, then," said the editor, getting off

the barrel, "here's a rifle and there's a case -go to work." "What'll I do first," asked Wolff, "kill

omebody or throw in the case?" Byers went to the window, leaned well out, looked up and down carefully, and then turning back, said:

"I guess you'll have time to throw in handful."

Just about this time the office was in

state of seige and to write and print what

Byers wrote and printed at that time re-

quired an amount of moral courage, or what is more commonly called nerve, than is posessed by journalists of the present day. Many threats were made and more than one combat took place, but the editor came out ahead and always stuck to the para graph in his salutatory which read: "Our course is marked out. We will adhere to it with steadfast and fixed determination to speak, write and publish the truth, and nothing but the truth, let it work us weal or

Mothers and Men.

A mother habitually indulgent to he children called her eldest born-a boy of ten -back when he had left her on a street corner. The lad cowered under the severity of eye and accent.

"Never dare to leave me in the street

again without raising your hat!" she said.

It is a token of respect you owe to every woman, and never forget that your mother is a woman!" The reproof was double barbed. Association with mother and sisters is excellent without injury to him who takes the liberty. "The fellow" who nods a cavalier well come or farewell to his sister at the window or in the street, will, with the most gallant intentions, some day, in a fit of abstraction

or when hurried by business into forgetful-

ness of his company manners, nod as care-

lessly to some other fellow's sister and score

from the force of early habit and long usage.

moves involuntarily toward the cap brim at the approach of any woman whose face is familiar to him. A nod is not a bow. To nod to a woman is open disrespect. The mother who carves these two sentences and the import thereof upon the mind of her boy builds so much better than she knows as to merit the grati-

tude of her sex.

during the Merovingian era, was too poor to fession. We had invited several friends to meet him, and the dinner given in his honor

unaccustomed-courtesy, like other cheap and patent dressing, requires frequent renorthern coast of Africa, at Soussa, Gabes, newal and cannot be warranted to wear. As a grateful contrast I offer another authentic incident. A true gentleman, driving tions with silk, but they were still too poor through the country with his wife and children, stopped at a small farmhouse to inquire In 1098, the silk captured at the storming the way. A child on the front seat of the

> "Papa is talking to a lady," chirped the cause he took off his hat when the door opened, and he is standing with it in his hand."

> The "lady" followed him to the steps as he returned to the carriage. Her sleeves were rolled up to her shoulders; she wore a shabby unkempt, her arms and hands dripped with nasal and ungrammatical. The man who ap peared beside her as a prince beside a serf, stood with his noble head bared as in a royal presence.

occupant of the front seat. "She wasn't a

"She was a woman, my boy; and a gentleman is always a gentleman for his own sake."

his strength! Fancy a condition of mind and body that ould make such a thing possible in a Christian land and nineteenth century .-

is a veritable Sodom of sin and cussedness. to others it is simply a magnificent city, ings, the enterprise of its citizens and Its wonderful growth and progress. It all depends on what a man is looking for." If he wants to see the elephant, if he be a painter and desires to carmine or kalsomine the municipality, Chicago will always afford him recreation in this line that is liable to make

To illustrate this, Ed. R. Pritchard tells

fed and prosperous man.

was in the wind, and I followed. While the bartender was preparing the drinks for the trio I heard the little fellow say to his companions something like the

time and if there is any thing rich, rare and

racy why I want to see it." Here the party from Akron was interrupted by the bartender who had quietly shoved a glass and bottle under his nose. He poured out his drink, there was a clink of glasses; and a minute later he proceeded:

tear, something's a goin' to be ripped wide

My fears for his safety were well grounded, as the sequel will show. On the following afternoon I was again in the lobby of the Tremont. Scarce had I entered when I recognized the little fellow from Akron. He was sitting in a large arm-chair, his hat drawn down over his eyebrows; his clothing, instead of being smooth and spotless in neatness, was soiled and rumpled. I noticed at a glance that his watch and chain were missing, his diamond was also absent from its accustomed place on his shirt front, and in strong contrast with his jaunty and confident manner of the day before were his listless attitude and dejected appearance, as

While I was studying his features and ruminating on his experiences of the past night, a messenger boy entered and placed a note in his hand. He tore it open and read it eagerly. "All right," he said to the boy, and dismissed him with a wave of his hand. A moment later a gentlemen whom I at once recognized as a well-known Chicago business man came in and walked up to the little man, shook him cordially by the

"Just this, Tom," was the reply; "I was out on a little toot last night and got cleannonds; all gone. I've got my fill of this

was inevitable. He was a commoner of the special care upon its culture; a colony of to have been impossible for him to commit Syrian Arabs raised it to a still more flour- such a breach of good manners in any cirishing condition in Andalusia, where it be- cumstances. The varnish of surface-and

"How could you?" queried the quick eyed

I saw a man who calls himself a gentleman kiss his betrothed the other day, with his hat set immovable on his head as if it had grown there with his growth and strengthened with

He Saw the Town.

Chicago is a seductive town. To some it his head swim.

the following story in the Arkansas Trav-The other night I was in the office of the office, arrived in town from Omaha via a Tremont House. Among the many guests and frequenters in the hotel lobby my attention was drawn to a pompous-looking little gentleman who was nervously pacing up and down in the hall. He was elegantly attired in costly and well-made apparrel, sported fine diamonds, and had the general air of a well-

Presently two other gentlemen, whom I recognized as two well-known Chicago sports, entered the room. Our pompous little friend was evidently waiting for them. He greeted them warmly and the party at once adjourned to the bar. I knew something

"You see, I'm up here for two weeks and I'm going to take in this town in great style. I've got the stuff and every thing goes. You bet I'm from Akron and that town don't send out any champs. I'm here for a good

"Yessir, Akron's no slouch of a town an' you bet when an Akron boy gits out for a

open. Let's have another." Half an hour later the party of three called a cab and started out to make a night of

I felt sorry for the little gentleman from Akron. I knew the company he was in. he sat there a picture of woebegone misery.

hand, and said: "Well, Billy, what's the trouble?"

ed out; money, watch and chain and diatown and I want money enough to get home with. Akron's good enough for me. Of with. Akron's good enough for me. course," he added, "Chicago's a great pl beats any thing I've ever struck, but be-

deares: Jack, For you know who half seas over A Successi

Book agents, like be born. They can address, tact, brillis ers, and both ver the inborn elements cessful book canvass and suave manner sional book agent i the fact that there United States who, has not subscribed

want. Some years ago, one of these agents the State of Michiga Path of Life." He his valise, and he w of them that day. approached was pro You had bett

and see my wife, for said the man, good 1 But with the cust guild the agent ma continued until, abo afternoon, he had book. He was anx termined to sell the he called on the wif and, first being care husband had not be sold her one of his When her husbar wife a parcel, saying

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> " How much is it ly, for the train was "Two dollars." " Here's your mo The train moved agent, just as the ex hot haste, came in s

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latest imposition m Bonnet Sh There has been good people of O vicinity is one of th try churches of White Oak Chur a beautiful grove rounding farmers : the finest of blue abundance. Their as pretty as any give them plenty

vice at White Oak remarkable custom Annually on the became the habit for miles around to best new clothing go to the service They wore good c but the fourth Su an especial occasio among the Kentuck on bonnets. It w each to wear a r eclipse that of any the day came to h

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number of quarrel Older church memb or three weeks bef manifesto that ev observe the fourth they would any oth informed that it w effect, so they deci all on that day. A were indignant, following Sunday

MECHAM'S PILLS

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THE OCKAN JILT.

she was slender and tall, azure-eyed, with a That paled or grew pink with each passing

and the siren ensuared me in one little week, When we met on the steamer crossing the

it's the old simple story. From lashing her

In the morning and stopping to talk of the weather

To the last turn on deck in the cool evening air, There was always a some hing to throw us toand never suspecting they could be but wiles

she practiced adroitly, before land was had fallen a prey to her glances and smiles, and tenderly, truly, our troth had been

But the promise she gave me she promptly took When she reached terra firms, and wrote me

from Dover; our engagement, of course, doesn't count, dearest Jack, For you know when 'twas made we were both half seas over!

#### A Successful Book Agent.

Book agents, like poets and artists, must be born. They cannot be made. A good address, tact, brilliant conversational powers, and both veracity and unveracity are the inborn elements necessary for the succassful book canvasser. That the fascinating and suave manner of the average professional book agent is irresistable is proved by the fact that there is hardly a person in the United States who, at some time or other, has not subscribed for a book he did not

Some years ago, says the New York Press, one of these agents visited a small hamlet in the State of Michigan, selling "The Royal Path of Life." He had just nine books in his valise, and he was determined to sell all of them that day. The first man whom he approached was prominent in the church. You had better call up at the house

and see my wife, for she buys all the books," said the man, good naturedly.

But with the customary pertinacity of the continued until, about three o'clock in the he called on the wife of his first customer and, first being careful to ascertain that her husband had not been home since morning, sold her one of his books.

When her husband came home he gave his wife a parcel, saying: "There; one of those confounded book agents talked me into buying that book."

What!" exclaimed his wife, "a book Why, I bought one, too." When they compared notes they found

they were well supplied with "The Royal Path of Life." The man was furious, and while he was to get square with that "villainous agent" a neighbor rode by, and the irate man shout-

When the neighbor reached the station ---, wishes very much to see you before

you leave town," be shouted. "Oh. ves." said the agent, blandly, "he

" How much is it?" said the man hurried-

ly, for the train was at hand. "Two dollars."

"Here's your money." The train moved off, carrying the book agent, just as the excited church member, in hot haste, came in sight. His anger at the latest imposition may be imagined.

#### Bonnet Show in Church.

There has been a great stir among the good people of Owingsville, Ky. In that vicinity is one of the most fashionable country churches of the State, known as the "White Oak Church," because it stands in a beautiful grove of white oaks. The surrounding farmers are wealthy, as the soil is the finest of blue grass and produces in abundance. Their wives and daughters are as pretty as any in Kentucky, and they give them plenty of money with which to buy handsome clothes. Their owners always wear these when they attend the service at White Oak Church, and years ago a

remarkable custom was established. Annually on the fourth Sunday in May it became the habit for all the pretty women for miles around to array themselves in their best new clothing regardless of expense and go to the service at White Oak Church. They wore good clothes on other Sundays, but the fourth Sunday in May was always an especial occasion. By and by this rivalry among the Kentucky ladies centralized itself on bonnets. It was the particular aim of each to wear a new bonnet which would eclipse that of any of her neighbors. Thus the day came to be known as the "bonnet show," and was famous throughout the sur-

rounding counties. Oa "bonnet show" day the church would not hold the people. Many of the young men, who never neglected the occasion, were forced to stand at the windows outside and watch the congregation of beauty and fashion. The "show" caused feuds among the female portion of many families in the vicinity, and nearly all neighborhood quarrels dated from a bonnet show. The White Oak ministers endeavored to stop the singular observance, but they failed. It was too popular with the young women and the young men, and the fathers themselves, when their daughters started to church on that day, cautioned them not to allow themselves to be beaten. In fact, it was a regula

beauty show. This year they have a new minister a White Oak, and he is decidedly strait-laced. He objected very strongly to the "bonnet show," and as it caused more than the usual number of quarrels last year, many of the older church members agreed with him. Two or three weeks before the date they issued a manifesto that everybody was expected to observe the fourth Sunday in May just as they would any other Sunday. They were informed that it would not have the desired effect, so they decided to hold no services at all on that day. All the ladies in the county were indignant, and quietly selected the following Sunday for the exhibition.—Sun.

#### A COUNTING CHIMPANZEE.

Remarkable Exploits of an Inmate of London's Zoological Garden. Nature prints an interesting paper read before the Zoological Society of London by

Prof. George Romanes, F. R. S., and from it the following extracts are made: "The female chimpanzee which has now been in the society's menagerie for six years has attracted general notice, not only on account of her peculiar soological characters, but perhaps still more on account of her high intelligence. This is conspicuous-ly displayed by the remarkable degree in which she is able to understand the meaning of spoken language—a degree which is fully equal to that presented by an infant a few months before emerging from infancy, and therefore higher than that presented by another brute, so far, at least, as I have met with any evidence to show. Nevertheless, the only attempts that she makes by way of vocal responses are three peculiar grunting noises—one indicative of assent or affirmation, another (very closely resembling the first) of dissent or negation, and the third (quite different from the other The red-coated foot-guard saluted the tall two) of thanks or recognition of favors. In disposition she is somewhat capricious, though on the whole good-humored, fond of her keepers, and apparently never tired of

a kind of bantering play which, off and on, they keep up with her continually. "A year or two ago it occurred to me that I might try some psychological experiments on the intelligence of this animal. The circumstances in which she is placed, however, did not prove favorable for any thing like systematic instruction. Being constantly exposed to the gaze of a number of people coming and going and having her atten-tion easily distracted by them, the ape was practically available for purposes of tuition only during the early hours of the morning, before the menagerie is opened to the public, and, as a rule, I did not find it convenient to attend at that time. Therefore the results which I am about to describe do not, in my opinion, represent what might fairly have been expected under more favorable conditions; if the chimpanzee could have been kept as a domestic pet for a few months (as I kept the Cebus kindly lent me for the purposes of psychological observation by this society) there can be no doubt that many much more interesting results might have been obtained. Nevertheless, it appears to me that even those which have thus far been obtained are

worthy of being placed on record.
"Having enlisted the intelligent co-operation of the keepers, I requested them to ask the ape repeatedly for one straw, two straws or three straws. These she was to guild the agent made a sale. His success | pick up and hand out from among the litter in her cage. No constant order was to be observed in making these requests, but, afternoon, he had sold seven copies of his whenever she handed a number not asked book. He was anxious to get away and de- for her offer was refused, while, if she gave termined to sell the remaining two copies, so the proper number her offer was accepted, and she received a piece of fruit as payment. In this way the ape was eventually taught to associate these three numbers with their names. Lastly, if two straws or three straws were demanded, she was taught to hold one straw or two straws in her mouth until she had picked up the remaining straw, and then to hand the two straws or three straws together. This prevented any possible error arising from her interpretation of vocal tones—an error which might well have arisen if each straw

had been asked for separately.

"As soon as the animal understood what was required and had learned to associate these three numbers with their names, she never failed to give the number of straws asked for. Her education was then exputting on his boots to go down to the station | tended in a similar manner from three to four and from four to five. Here, for reasons to be presently stated, I allowed her education to terminate. But more reed to him to detain that book agent at the cently one of the keepers has endeavored to station, as he wished particularly to see advance her instruction as far as ten. The result, however, is what might have been makes any mistake in handing out one, two, the train was in sight. "My friend, Mr. three, four or five straws, according to the number asked for, and although she is usually accurate in handing out as many as six or seven, when the numbers eight, nine or ten are named, the result becomes more wants one of my books, and I have just one and more uncertain, so as to be suggestive of guesswork. It is evident, however, that of guesswork. It is evident, however, that she understands the words seven, eight, nine and ten to betoken numbers higher taken from the field. than those below them; for if she is asked for any of these numbers (i. e., above six) she always gives some number that is above six and not more than ten; but there is no such constant accuracy displayed in handing out the exact number named as is the case below six. On the whole, then, while there is no doubt that this animal can accurately compute any number of straws up to five, beyond five the accuracy of her computation becomes progressively dimin-

> "It is not necessary-indeed it would be unreasonable—to suppose that in this process of 'counting' the ape employs any system of notation. We know s counting and counting, i. e., distinguishing between low numbers by directly appreciating the difference between two quantities of sensuous perception and distinguishing between numbers of any amount by marking each perception with a separate sign. The extent to which the former kind of computation can be carried in the case of man has been made the subject of a careful research by Prof. Preyer, of Jena. His experiments consisted in ascertaining the number of objects (such as dots on a piece of paper) which admit of being simultaneously estimated with accuracy, and it was found that the number admits of being largely increased by practice until, in the case of some persons, it may rise to more than twenty. But of course in the case of a brute it is not to be expected that such a high degree of proficiency even in this non-notative kind of 'counting' should be attainable. The utmost that could here be expected is that a brute should exhibit some such level of ability as is presented by a young child, or by those savages whose powers of accurate omputation do not appear to extend further was in view of such considerations that I did not attempt to carry the education of this are beyond the number five, and the result which has attained subsequent endeavors to teach her numbers as high as ten is, as previously remarked, exactly what might have been anticipated. It may here be added that in the only records with which I am acquainted of animals exhibit-ing any powers of numerical computation these powers have not extended beyond the

number five." A Valuable Cat's Eye. The most valuable cat's eye in the world was brought to London recently from Ceylon, the only region besides Madras where cat's eyes are found. It was found by an Indian working-man while he was grading a bank of earth, preparatory to opening a street. He sold it for thirty rupees. After passing through several hands, the big cat's eye was bought by an Indian merchant for 9,000 rupees. Cutting and polishing reduced its weight from 475 carats to 170 carats. It is now insured for 80,000 rupees.

The Empress Frederick receives a joint-ure of £40,600 a year from the Prussian Government, the fortune left to her by the Duchess of Galliera represents upward of £12,000 a year, and she has a life interest in the trust estate of her husband, besides her own savings. As the Empress was always very frugal, and as there was ever in her mind a prospect that she might be left a widow while her father-in-law was yet alive, in which case her jointure would have been very small indeed, she regularly put aside tone-half of her own separate allowance of £8,000 a year which was granted her by Parliament on her marriage. The Empress accordingly now enjoys an income of quite £70,000 a year, and her children are well provided for.

#### PRINCE AND YANKEE.

A Good Story Told by a Young Man from

When the Queen is at Windsor visitors are permitted to visit certain portions of Buckingham Palace, but Marlborough House, the home of the Prince of Wales, is never open to the public, and both places are so carefully guarded that one is not often paid for loitering about. One young and venturesome American from Connecti-cut was standing in front of Buckingham Palace on the evening of the recent state concert. He walked to within a few yards of the palace gate, and there met a sinewy young fellow with bright eyes, broad shoulders, and a keen air, who was swinging along leisurely, cane in hand. His cutaway coat was thrown open. His shoes were dust-covered, and he had the general appearance of a healthy man who had walked a dozen miles.

"Queen lives here!" said the American, as the pedestrian slowed up. "Yes," was the reply.

By this time the pair had reached the gate.

young man as he opened the small gate. "Goin' in?" said the American.
"Yes," was the reply, and the Yankee kept pace with him until one of the side

doors of the palace was reached.

"Know anybody here?" "Yes." "Who d' you know?"

"The Queen." "O, rats! S'pose next you'll tell me she's

your mother?' "She is my grandmother, and I am Prince George, of Wales!"

Here a half dozen flunkies appeared, and after much bowing and spine curving the

tall young man was ushered in and the Yankee was informed that only holders of tickets to the state concert were admitted to the place that night. "Come on the next visiting day," said the Prince, and turning to one of the flunkies he said: "Be sure and give the gentleman every facility when he calls again. The

Americans are curious in more ways than It transpired later that the soldiers at the gate supposed the American was one of the Prince's companions and so allowed him to pass, and the American tells the

#### story as a good joke on himself. AN ANCIENT PRIZE-FIGHT.

Virgil's Description of a Mill Between Two

Trojan Sluggers. The first prize-fight of which we have any detailed description, says the New Orleans Picayune, was specially reported by the great Latin poet, Virgil, in the fifth book of the Æneid. When Prince Æneas was escaping with his followers from the destruction of Troy he anchored his fleet off the coast of Sicily and landed the men and women for a season of rest. To celebrate the occasion he organized contests of archers, wrestlers and boxers, besides a regatta and foot-races. The prize-fight was be-tween Entellus, an old athlete, and Dares, a young champion of the ring. We are not told if the Marquis of Queensberry's rules were used or not, but there were scientific regulations. Both champions had their fists armed with gloves of rawhide and lead. Entellus, "stripped of his quilted coat, his body bared, composed of mighty bones and brawn," while Dares "his brawny back and

ample breast he shows." Both on the tiptoe stand at full extent, Their arms aloft, their bodies inly bent; Their heads from aiming blows they bear afar, With clashing gauntlets then provoke the war. Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around Their hollow sides with rattling thumps re-

Sound.

Heavy with age, Entellus stands his ground, But with his warping body wards the wound. His hand and watchful eye keep even pace, While Dares traverses and shifts his place, And like a captain who beleaguers round Some stronghold castle on a rising ground, Views all the approaches with observing eyes, And more on art than upon force relies.
Finally the old man grows warm rushes upon his antagonist:

He lays on loads with either hands amain, Nor stops nor stays, nor rest nor breath al-But storms of strokes descend on Dares'

And broken teeth came rushing with his blood

"It is easy for married couples to quarrel

and bring themselves to the point of divorce," said a well-known New Yorker recently to a New York Sun reporter. "After I had been married three months I came sadly home one night to tell my wife that and by way of reply she gave herself a little hug, with a little wriggle of her body thrown in, and expressed her feelings in an exclamation of unmistakable joy. Deepfrom our own experience that there ly pained, I said to her that I never supposed she desired my absence enough to gurgle with joy at the mere proposal of it. Many a man would have gone off angry or darkly suspicious. Instead I questioned her. 'Why, you goose,' said she, 'when you said you were going away one thing popped into my head to the exclusion of every thing else. That was, now he's going away, and I can eat some raw onions with salt and vinegar. That was all. I have been dying for raw onions ever since our wed-

A Bird of Great Value The London Natural History Museum has succeeded in obtaining a rare bird. This is a specimen of the fregilupus, the extinct bird of the island of Reunion. It formed part of and was the chief treasure in the great collection of Vetry la-Ville, which had been amassed by the Counts du Riocour during three generations, and of which the best and most valuable specimens have now. together with the fregilupus, found their way to the British Museum in Cromwell road. The extinct bird is of the starling family, yellow-billed and yellow-legged with a curious crest-like adornment.

#### A Mighty Lucky Man.

If any sea captain has had a more uneventful and successful life than Captain Nathaniel H. Falker, of Biddeford, Me., let him say so. Captain Falker, who the other day sold his last vessel, the schooner Messenger, and retired from business, was born sixty-nine years ago. When nine years old he went to sea, and has followed it steadily ever since. During forty of the sixty years he has been a captain. In these forty years he never lost a man, never had a man die at sea, never lost a spar or a sail and never called upon the underwriters for a cent of insurance money.

She Will Get There, By and By.

Down in Clark County, Ga., is an old negro woman who every night prepares for death. According to a local newspaper, "after a short prayer, she clothes herself in a long, flower-bedecked gown, plaits her hair carefully, crosses her hands on her paint arf av me afterward." breast, and falls asleep. Two coppers are placed on the table beside her to put on her eyelids. She has directed that she be buried on the banks of the Oconee river, and believes she is going directly to Heaven. She is angry beyond expression as she wakes each morning and finds herself

It is satisfactory to know, says Research, that to some extent two germicides for consumption have been discovered, the one gaseous and the other liquid. Salicylic acid, however, appears to be the more lastingly Perhaps a better germicide successful. may be found, yet the principle of the method of treatment is quite revolutionary. In consumption the blood contains living bacilli-tubercles; and this system introvicrobes of salicylic acid to kill the bacilli | Next she recited the speech of Dido from

#### VARIETIES.

MRS. PANCAKE (to tramp)-Go away there! I don't want any wood chopped, nor any carpets beaten, nor anything else.

Tramp-Be jabbers, mum, thin it's just the roight house O'm sthrikin', mum. It's only beggin' Oi am.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH .- " Mr. Jones." said the old millionair.

"Yes, sir," answered his private secretary. "Here are fifty begging letters. Answer hem all with a refusal." "Yes, sir."

"And you will observe that every one has a two cent stamp for reply."

"Well, answer them all on a postal."

"WILL you pass the butter, please?" asked seedy-looking stranger of a snob at a restau-"That's the waiter over there, sir," was the

supercilious reply. "I beg your pardon," returned the stranger: 'I did make a mistake!"

"You are only adding insult, sir," broke n the snob. "Nothing could induce me to believe that you mistook me for the waiter.' "Certainly not," returned the stranger. "I mistook you for a gentleman."

"PA," plaintively pleaded petit Pierre, popularly known as "Petey," the other morning, "I really cannot go to school to-day. I ache all over."

"Then you may stay at home," kindly re sponded Petey's father, who, despite his rough exterior, had a warm heart beating in his

"So you lied to me, you young rascal," flercely exclaimed Petey's father when he saw petit Pierre fishing in the creek. "Don't hit so hard, pa," pleaded Petey be-

-to go fishing."

tween whacks; "it was this I was aching for

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTING .- " Are you fond of autographs, Mrs Mushroom?" asked the esthetic young lady of the practical visitor. "No, I don't go much on them, but my son who is away at college has a big collection of the handwritin' of great celebrights. I reckon I'll surprise him some when he gets back this summer."

"In what way?" "Well, ye see, some of them celebrights writ such poor writin' that I had all the names copied off in a neat hand in a big book. You have no idee how much better they look. That other truck that nobody couldn't make out I just burned up."-America.

THERE was company for dinner at Dilly's house, and they were enjoying the first course. which consisted of oyster soup. Dilly made away with her's for some time in silence until she had nearly cleaned the plate, when she suddenly paused, and looking at her mother across the table, said, in a stage-whisper: "Mamma, what you fink-dere's a hair in

my soup!" "Hush, Dilly," said mamma, frowning; it's nothing but a crack in the plate." Dilly moved the bowl of her spoon back and forth over the supposed crack, and then exclaimed, triumphantly:

"Kin a quack move?" COUNTRY people amuse the cockneys, and cockneys amuse the country people; and so the account is kept even. A man from the rural districts-from the famous town of Wayback, perhaps-had gone with a friend

into a city restaurant.

Presently a young fellow came in, having in his band a tennis racquet. The countryman looked at the novel utensig

for a few minutes; then he turned to his friend and said, in a tone of decision: "John, I drink no milk in this town."

"Why not? Why, just look at the strainers they use. You could shove a catbird through 'em."

LEE MERRIWETHER, who climbed to the top of Pike's Peak one July day, found the signal service officer melting snow for his water supply, the only one he gets. The officer business would keep me away from her the next twenty-four hours. She was girlish, with my telescope. The wind without is keen and cutting as a knife. I can see the houses of Colorado Springs, twenty miles away, the visitors sitting in their shirt sleeves, sipping iced drinks to keep cool, and ladies walking about in white summer robes. I lower the glass; the summer scene is gone. Green trees, animal life, men and women, fade away like creatures in a dream, and I am the only living thing in the world of eternal ice and snow and

A LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT.-He was a hard working man, and he wanted to have his wife's portrait takhn. While the photographer was arranging his camera the husband sought to give some advice to the companion

of his life regarding her pose. "Noo then, Betty," he said, "Be shair and keep yer face stracht and no' be laughin'. Think seriously or ye'll spile the pictur'. Remember that yer faither is in prison, an' that yer brither has had to compound wi' his creditors, an' jist if try to imagine what would hae become o' ye if I hadna taen pity

If Betty didn't look serious after that it certainly wasn't his fault.

cisco art school was recently startled by the sudden appearance in its midst of a disapidated Irishman, who, with tears in his eyes, begged for enough to get him a "bite." The first impulse of the presiding genius was to request him to move on, but his picturesque qualities suggested that he be given a chance to earn his supper by sitting as a model. "Sit down," said the instructor kindly.

If you will permit these young ladies to paint you, we will pay you four bits. What do you say?" "Av of'll let 'em wh-at?" replied the beggar, with a puzzled look on his face.

"Paint you. Paint you. It won't take very long." "Bedad, of want th' foor bits bad enough," he returned, after a moment's reflection, "an'

oi'll be viry gia-ad t' let th' young la-adies paint me, av ye'll tell me how'll oi get th' This amusing little story is told by Mrs.

Carlyle in the days when she was small Jeannie Welsh: She went to a school in Haddington, where she soon showed herself a pupil of extraordinary ability. When she was nine years old she was able to read Virgil. Yet Jeannie with all her learning was a real girl and, being a real g rl, she had a doll on which she bestowed much affection. And now arose distressing question. Was it not a shame that a girl who could read Virgil should care for a doll? She was forced to think that the time had come when she could no longer keep her toy. Accordingly on her tenth birthday, she made a funeral pile of lead pencils and cinnamon sticks, and poured some perfume duces into the blood by injections the over it, after the manner of the ancients.

Virgil, and then she stabbed the doll, letting out all the sawdust. The pile was then set fire to, and after the doll had been burnt to ashes, poor wee Jeannie sat down and cried.

A DISTINGUISHED English politician, says the N. Y. Iribune, was once upon a time First Lord of the Admiralty. Full of the importance of his office he determined to wear the gorge ous uniform of Lord High Admiral, whose representative he was. The first time he had cifficial business with the fleet, the right honorable gentleman put on his uniform and went aboard one of Her Majesty's ships. The minister, who liked to look upon himself as Lord High Admiral, had his flag run up and the vessel started. In a few minutes one of the officers came up and politely touched his hat to the First Lord. "If you please, sir, what are your orders?" he asked. "Orders! what are your orders?" he asked. "Orders! what orders?" "As your flag is flying you are in command, and in a few minutes we shall run into the Queen's yacht. Will you give me my orders?" The unlucky First Lord became crimson with vexation; and the Lord High Admiral's pennant was promptly hauled ous uniform of Lord High Admiral, whose High Admiral's pennant was promptly hauled

A TRADER who tries to over-reach his Indian customers finds himself stamped with an expressive nickname which he is unable to efface. Mrs. Kenzie tells, in her "Early Days in the Northwest," of a trader named Rolette, who was called "Ak-kay-zaupee-tah," or "five more," because, let the Indians offer what number of skins they might in bartering for an article, he always said, "five

The Indians, however, on the arrival of the annuity money, would try to get the better of the agent. As a certain sum of money was apportioned to each man, woman and child, the father of a family tried to make the num ber of his lodge as large as possible.

A dialogue like the following would occu between the agent and an Indian, as the red man handed to the agent a little bundle of sticks to register: "How many have you in your lodge?"

"Fifteen," answers the Indian, carefully ounting his bundle of sticks. "How many men?"

"Two." The agent lavs aside two sticks.

"How many women?"

Three more sticks are laid aside. " How many children?"

"Eight." Eight sticks are added to the heap. "What is the meaning of these two sticks that remain?" asks the agent sternly. The culprit, whose arithmetic had not served him to play out his trick, would disappear amid the jeers of his companions, who shouted at

#### Chaff.

him because he had been found out.

"Did God make the baby, pa?" "Yes, Willie." "About what does he charge for a kid like Jimmy?"

"She is heartful and artless," said the adorer. But he was an Englishman and meant exactly the reverse. A Boston woman who bought a carpet ten

days ago in New York sent it back yesterday. The pattern was so loud it woke up the baby in the cradle. We believe it was a member of the Chicago the could read Greek, modestly replied; "I don't know. I never tried."

Mr. Phunnyman-My dear, did you know that Nosh understood all about electricity.

Mrs P.-No; did he? Mr. P.-Why, yes; he made the arc light on Ararat.

Rose (at the cafe)—Let's see. We have ordered Irish potatoes, haven't we? What can we have to match them? Emily—Ah, yes! Walter, a pat of butter, please. "Present, wear: past, wore; Tommy, define

that," said the teacher. "When mamma gets a new dress it's to wear, and when papa gets the bill it's war," answered the bright boy. Gleanings from Sunday School.—Teacher—You may tell me, Michael, what made Joseph a good ruler. Mickey (with a burst of en-

thusiasm)-Because he was so straight, mum. "Humph, you can tell that Crompton hasn't lived long in the country." "How?" "Why, he is all the time talking about mowing the

lawn. If he'd lived there any time he'd got down to cutting the grass." "Who is that man you were just talking to?" asked a young lady of her escort at a so-cial gathering. "He is a retired gentieman."
"A retired gentleman? Weil, considering his

ll-breeding, I don't wonder he retired." Father-Well, how did you come out on the bean-guessing contest? Dull Boy-I guessed there was 150 beans in the Jar and there was 9,200. Father (sadly)—I am afraid you will never be fit for anything but a weather bureau

William?" asked a young wife, referring to the pistachio in the centre of the form. "Oh, that's an oasis, my dear." "A what?" "An oasis—a little green spot in the dessert, you know." A Boston woman asked if the late luna

eclipse was partial or impartial? That is something on a par with the young New Or-leans lawyer who was taking testimony and asked a witness if certain articles in question were valuable or invaluable.

Peddler-Beg pardon, ma'am, but I an an agent for Doctor Feeder's Spice Root Bit-ters, and I am sure if the members of your family would try them they would soon have the finest appetites— Lady at the door (severely)-This, sir, is a boarding-house.

A couple of burgiars had just ransacked a lawyer's house. The legal light was aroused by the midnight marauders, and just as they were about to leave his room he handed them a pasteboard. "My card," he said. "If you are caught by the police you may want coun-

Lady (who gets younger every year) Lady (who gets you think I am? The doctor, how old do you think I am? The doctor (guesses)—Twenty-five years. The clergy-man—Twenty-eight years. Lady—Well, Mr. Smith, what do you say? Mr. Smith—Well, taking it altogether, I think the gentlemen are about right.

Literary.—Miss Ritta—Aren't you fond of dialect poetry, Mr. Drestoeeph? Mr. Drest-beeph (of the Chicago Browning Society)— Weil, James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field do very weil; but I come across some poems by a fellow named Chaucer the other day, and he carries it too far. Conductor (on Staten Island rapid railway)—Madam, you must pay full fare for that boy. Lady Passenger (with a sigh)—I suppose I will bave to pay full fare the balance of the way, but he was only ten years old when he left Tottenville. If we reach St. George before he has whiskers, I'll not be-

Outraged Erin —Gintlemen, I wud loike to ashk thim Amerikins wan thing: Who doog the canals uv the coontry, but furriners? Who built the railroads uv the coontry, but furriners? Who worruks the moines uv the coontry, but furriners? Who does the voting for the coontry, but furriners? And who dishooovered the coontry, but furriners?

The other morning a little three-year-old girl was playing in the dooryard, where a big bumble-bee was working on some morning-glory bloom. The little miss thought she would take the bee in for a pet; but she soon dropped it, and went into the house crying, and said: "Mamma, I caught a big, yellow bug, and the dirty thing stuck a needle in my thumb."

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iise, the only difference is in the platform All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Thicago without extra charge. Every scale wall perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the anufacturers, and the prices above are only our half or one-third the usual prices for the same arti cle. To get the scales at above prices of cours the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the PARKER.

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year. Address GIBBONS AROTHERS, Detroit. Mich.

Clara A. Carr,
Complainant.
THE CIRCUIT COURT for the
County of Wayne, in

Complainant.

The Chrcuit Court for the Court Ready County of Wayne, in Chancery.

Tond due proof by affidavit that Frank R. Carr, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the State of Indiana, and on motion of W. F. Atkinson, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within six months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date. In the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper published in the said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889.

HENRY N. BREVOORT,

HENRY N. BREVOORT, Circuit Judge, egister. A true copt; attest, Wm. P. Lane, Register.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect June 24tn, 1890 \*Morning and Chicago Ex.

\*Through Mail & Chicago Ex.

\*Chicago Ex.

\*Ch and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the

west, and has parlor car to Grand Haven. Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buf-fet car Detroit to Chicago daily. Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

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to get home for me. Of a great place, ick, but be-r my blood." RECHAM'S PILLS cure sick-headache. Continued from first page

tion of butter by mixing foreign oils with it. When coloring matter cut with oil is used, a foreign oil is introduced which, as far as it goes, adulterates the butter. No matter if the quantity is so small that it cannot be detected by the consumer, or that it may be even an improvement to the butter. The oleo men claim this for their practices. The law makes no provision or exception as to quantity, nor as to the use of oil in any way in coloring matter, nor even as to coloring at all. Under pretense of coloring butter, any quantity of foreign oils may be introduced If the law permitted the use of a little oil, it would be necessary to specify how much. or to designate a standard for coloring, beyoud which the amount of oil may not go. And even this would open the door to rascals, who might become so numerous in the excessive use of foreign oils that it would take an army of detectives and chemists to keep them in subjection. The only safety in this case is in perfect prohibition.

The substitution of ley for cutting the coloring matter does not, in our judgment, make the case practically better, so far as the quality of the butter is concerned. We would rather have a foreign oil than a foreign aikali put into our butter, saponifying it, as far as it has any effect-and all to deceive the eye, without even a pretense that the butter is in any other way improved by the added color.

Artificial coloring is resorted to for the purpose of covering up some real lack or defect in the butter, caused in many cases by lack of food, improper feeding, and the had condition of the cows. A starved cow's cresm makes the whitest kind of butter, which is the poorest kind of stuff. But coloring makes it look all right, and refrigerating makes it appear solid. Is there no wrong perpetrated, in such cases, by coloring? Cows well fed, sheltered and cared for will, nine times out of ten, make butter of sufficiently high color to meet the most and the making of better butter? Would it dairy herds of the country? We believe it

Salt for Dairy Stock.

We have never had any doubt of the impeople who think sait an injury to both anias to deprive their animals of salt altogether, except what they derive from the food they leg, properly splinted and turned loose in eat-every kind of which contains at least a trace of common salt. Lack of salt for cows jured leg, and carry it clear from the ground nsed to be considered a cause of hard until the bone is properly united and he can churning, and is now so considered by many bear his weight upon it without inflicting good judges, who at once administer salt to pain. This has been our policy for year their cows as a remedy for the evil. But in | with satisfactory results. The snapping of earlier days dairymen had not yet reached the joints is due to deficient secretion of the the point of keeping salt constantly within synovial or joint oil, leaving the joint comreach of their cows, so that they could at paratively dry. Apply the following lininotions were founded on tradition and camphor, one oz.; capsicum, powdered, note how closely they agree with modern | cz.; cloves, pulv., two drachms. Mix altoseem to have definitely determined the value | bruised muscle below the hip. Nature will of salt for all kinds of stock. Modern ob- do the rest. servers have reached the conclusion that salt is necessary to the best health and performance of the cow. Prof. Robertson, of the Guelph Experiment Station, Ontario, Canada, says a series of experiments convinced him that to deny cows salt for even one week reduces their flow of milk 14% to feeding them bran and middlings. 17% per cent. in quantity and lowers the quality. Milk given when the cows are deprived of salt, he says, will sour 24 hours sooner than that given when they have a full supply of it. It is greatly relished by they would die. I succeeded in saving but all animals, which is strong presumptive one, and he has he fits. He has had a bad since he had the fits. He has had a bad evidence in its favor, and there cannot be a cough all summer, but thinking nothing of

#### Warbles in the Dairy.

is beneficial to them.

The question as to the extent of the inof instructive articles on the subject of the to be some dispute as to what fly causes ary that a warble is "a small tumor produced by the larva of the gadily in the backs it is not the gadfly that deposits the eggs animals, but a quite different fly, and that it does not attack the horse at all. All have noticed the grubs, but hardly any one knows the fly that produces them. Animals poor in flesh are most afflicted by them, but whether this is the result of the poverty or the cause of it is not known. Certain it is. however, that warbles cause great suffering and sometimes death. They are not so common in this country as in Great Britain. where they are a great pest, but they appear to be increasing here, and in some sections are quite common. That the suffering caused by warbles, to any considerable extent, rould have a very deleterious effect on herd of dairy cows, and greatly impair its sefulness, there cannot be a doubt. Dairymen should therefore be on the watch for the pest, and use the preventives and remedies in time. These are whale and kerosene oil. to either of which may be added carbolic or sulpharic acid in small quantity. Occasionally apply during the fly season freely with a brush along the spine and its sides. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Watch for the warble fly.

Puget Sound and Washington Territory. Colonists going to Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria or any other point in Washington Territory or on the Poget Sound, will find it to their interest to patronize the Union Pacific Railway, "The Overland Route." Free Second-elas Pullman sleeping cars with all the modern equipments for comfort and luxury run daily from Missouri River points to Portland. Ore., without change, making connection for all the above specified places. Address the undersigned for pamphlets

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## Beterinary Department

Onducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Fres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure errect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. etroit. Mich.

Injury of the Spine in a Yearling Filly.

I have a brown mare colt one year old the

third of last June that I found down be-

BELLAIRE, Mich., Aug. 24, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

tween two logs in the pasture lot August 7th. There was a hollow between the logs, and I think she stepped over one and stumbled and fell, and laid with her shoulders against the log behind her, and her hind legs higher than her body, so that her body was twisted. She had not been down over seven hours before discovered and the logs were moved away, but she could not get up. We had to haul her up to the barn, and on the 17th of August we made a rame and swung her onto her feet, and have kept her standing most of the time since. For the past three or four days we have taken her out and moved her round. She walks all right, but her shoulder joints snap when traveling. Yesterday we let her loose, and she would trot or gallop about as well as any horse, but when she lies down she can't get up—seems to be weak in the back. Have been using liniment made of saltpetre and vinegar. Is it best to keep her on her feet all the time? What is best to do for her, and can a permanent cure be had? Her right hip (the side she laid on) is somewhat ruised, just below the bone that is some times knocked down and commonly called hipped, a slight swelling starts at the bruise and runs toward the ries, which is a little sore to the touch. By answering through the FARMER you will greatly A SUBSCRIBER. Answer .- The character of the injuries re

ceived by your colt, as indicated in your report, involves the spinal column either by fracture of one or more of the vertebræ, sesthetic eye. Would not the prohibition of or bones of the back, or from injury of artificial coloring bave a tendency to cause the surrounding tissues, not sufficiently sethe better feeding of and care for dairy stock. vere to cause myelitis, or inflammation of the spinal cord. Evinco liniment is the best apnot lead to a general improvement of the plication known to us in any such case. If you cannot get it, have your druggist make the tollowing liniment for you: Spirits turpentine, one pint, saturated with camphor gum; then add two ounces tincture of opium; mix for use. Apply once or twice a day. It is very doubtful if keeping an animal so portance of free access to salt by dairy young in slings in such cases is good pracstock. But we now and then meet with lice, particularly in hot weather. We have witnessed in our long practice more injury mals and men, and some have gone so far done by placing young animals in sling than benefit received. A horse with a broke the field, like a dog, will take care of the in will help themselves. All these early ment: Proof spirits, one pint; pulv. gum loose observation; but it is interesting to one cz.; castile soap shavings, one reientific conclusions. The experiments of gether for use. Apply with hand friction European nations—notably of the French— two or three times a day. Apply also to the

Fits in Pigs.

Romeo, August 26, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Last fall I had some pigs which I weaned when they were five weeks old and began short time they commenced having what I should call fits. They would come to the trough, eat a little and then fall down and tremble all over. In a few minutes they would seem all right again. After a few fits reasonable doubt, at this late day, that salt that I turned him with some spring shoats. Nearly all of them now have the same cough. If you can enlighten me on the cause and cure, it will be thankfully received. CHAS. B. SIKES.

Answer .- The cause or causes of fits in the pigs are indigestion, worms, eatjury to the dairy from the presence of the ing poisonous substances, morbid conditions warble fly is receiving some attention, and of the brain, etc.; cough from various morthe Farmers' Review is publishing a series | bid conditions of the lungs and air passages, consists in a convulsive motion of the lungs, warble fly and its ravages. There appears being an effort of nature to throw off some offending substance from the air passages. these warbles. Webster says in his diction- This trouble, when not chronic, will sometimes yield to the simple treatment of giving cold bran mashes with a little linseed farina of horses and cattle." But it appears that mixed in it. Unless a pig will take medicine In his feed it is folly to attempt forcing him that hatch the grabs in the backs of bovine to do so, as more harm is often done from his persistent resistance to taking anything forcibly, not unfrequently choking the animal to death in the attempt to give it.

#### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET. DETROIT, August 30, 1889.

FLOUR.-Minnesota grades have declined as has also rye. No other changes. Quot tions on car-load lots are as follows:

WHRAT .- No. 1 white has dropped considerably during the week, while other grades, both in spot and futures, show but little change, futures showing a slight advance. Business is dull in all lines of trade, and this affects trading in wheat. Ali domestic mar kets were lower to-day. Closing quotation to-day were as follows: No. 1 white, 79%c; No 2 red, 791/4c; No. 3 red, 731/4c; rejected red, 56 263c. Futures closed with No. 2 red for August at 79%c, September 78%c, October at

79%c, and December at 81%c per bu. CORN .- Dull and lower; No. 2 yellow 35c; No. 2 mixed, 341/c; No. 3 yellow, 341/c. OATS .- Lower and dull for white and mixed. No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 241/4c; light

mixed, 21% per bu. BARLEY.-Quoted at \$1@1 25 per cental. FEED .- Bran quoted at \$10 50@11 00; and winter wheat middlings at \$10 50@12 50 \$ ton. CLOVER SEED .- Lower; quoted at \$4 15 for October and November.

RYE.-Lower at 44c per bu, for No. 2 spot BUTTER.-No fancy dairy in the market. The range for fair to good dairy is 13@14c \$ b.; choice 1@2c higher; creamery, 16@17c 👺 D. and steady.

CHRESE.-Quoted at 929%e for Michigan

BGG8.—The market is steady at 15%@16c. Receipts light. HONEY .- Quoted at 13215c for new.

ket dull FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$5@5 75; oranges, Messinas, \$5 50@6 00 p box; bananas, yellow, p bunch, \$1 50@2 50. Figs, 11@13e for layers, 15@16e for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$4@5. Persian dates, 5% @60 \$ b. by the box. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots

or 85c in 10-bbl. lots: dairy, \$1 80/22 10 pe bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 73c.

HIDES .- Green city, 3%0 . D., country 4c; cured, No. 1, 4%@5c; No. 2, 2%@8c caif, No. 1, 404%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/03c; sheep skins, 500@\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY .-Quoted at \$8@11 per ton for new a

to quality. BRANS.-Quoted at \$2 10@2 20 per bu. fo city picked mediums.

BERSWAX .- Scarce and firm at 250300 POTATOES.-Steady at 35@40c per bu. an 900@81 per bbl. out of store.

APPLES .- The supply of choice fruit was only moderate and such in single bbl. lots moved readily at \$1 75. Fair stock was plenty, and quoted at \$1 per bbl. PEACHES.—The supply was not very large

and the market ruled steady at 35@50c for white and 50@65c for yellow per peck basket BLACKBERRIES .- The supply of sound fruit was light, and 16 quart cases brought Season nearly over.

HUCKLEBERRIES.—Market easy and supply increasing at \$5@5 50 per stand, outside for choice.

GRAPES .- Ives sold at 4c \$ lb., and Dela wares at 10c. Stale fruit sold at 323%c 9 b POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old roosters, 4@5c; fowls, 8@9c; spring chicks, 10c # b.; ducks, 7c for old, 8c for young; tur keys, 11c. Receipts large and market weak ONIONS .- Dull at \$1 50@1 75 P bbl. Stock

VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows from second hands: Per dozen, onions, 14@15c. corn, 12@13c; egg plant, \$1 20@1 25; cucumbers, 18@20c. Per 100, cabbage, \$4 00@5 00; was beans, # bu, 70@75c; squash, per doz., 40@45c Per dozen bunches, beets, 20/d25c; carrots 30@35c. Celery, per doz., 25@30c; cauliflower \$1 50@1 75.

TOMATOES .- Fairly active at 35@55c per WATERMELONS .- Active at \$15230 per

100, and extra large at \$35. PEARS .- Bartletts, \$405 W bbl.: Bell pears in heavy stock and dull at \$1 75@2 25 % bbl.; good common fruit brings \$2 50@3 50 pe

PLUMS .-- Quoted at \$2@2 50 for common and \$3@3 50 P bu. for fancy. NUTMEG MELONS .- Quoted at \$3 00@3 5

PROVISIONS.—Barreled pork is lower

gs	bacon has declined, as has also	mess	be
en	Quotations are as follows:		-
in	Mess, new	10 500	10
n- 1	Short clear	11 25 d 11 75 d	11 ;
d	Lard in tierces, W D	6 6	12
n	Lard in kegs, * b	614	
	Hams, W D	7% Ø	
g	Shoulders, & D	640	
8	Extra mess beef, new per bbl	9% 0	7 1
10	Plate beef	00 @	8 5
e	Tallow, & b	75 @	10 0
1-	HAY The following is a re	cord o	of 1
1-	sales at the Michigan Avenue so	ales f	or

week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday.—23 loads: Five at \$11 50; four a 10; three at \$12, \$11 and \$8 50; two at \$13; one

at \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Tuesday.—23 loads: Five at \$11 50; four at \$13. \$12, \$11 and \$10; one at \$9 and \$8.

Wednesday.—20 loads: Seven at \$12; five at \$10; two at \$11; one at \$13 50, \$13, \$11 50, \$10 75, Thursday.—25 loads: Five at \$12 and \$11; for at \$ 0; three at \$11 50, \$9 and \$6; one at \$18 5 ### Friday.—14 leads: Five at \$8; four at \$11: three at \$13 and \$12: one at \$14, \$11 50, \$10 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 840 head of cattle on sale. The quality averaged poor, being largely made up of stockers and half fatted cattle. There were also several loads of western cattle ou sale. The demand was fairly active, but the prices realized were low, although no lower than the same class of cattle sold for last week. At the present time the markets are all filled with common stock and prices for this class range low, while good cattle are selling at fair prices. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers wei ing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,450 lbs. 3 90@4 00 Choice steers. fine, fat and wall cows, heifers and light steers..... 2 70/23 0
Coarse mixed butchers stock—Light
thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 2 00/22 4 2 70/243 00 Bulls...... 1 85@2 40 Brooks sold McGee 26 mixed westerns av

952 lbs at \$2 10 and 23 to Stucker av 750 lbs at \$2 35. Simmons sold Kamman mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 30, Sullivan sold Marx 7 mixed westerns av 780

Dennis sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 29 nead of coarse butchers' stock av 680 lbs at Glenn sold Kofski 3 fair butchers' steers av 983 at \$3 and a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock to McGee av 623 lbs at \$2. Bunnell sold Suliivan a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock av 707 lbs at

Kalsher sold Capits a mixed lot of 8 head of oarse butchers' stock av 506 lbs at \$2.

Holmes sold Brooka 15 stockers av 670 lbs
t \$2 35 and a mixed lot of 10 head of thin chers' stock to Kamman av 727 lbs at

Brown sold H Roe 4 thin heifers av 747 lbs alaher sold Brooka 6 stockers av 600 lbs at \$2 15 and 9 bulls av 913 lbs at \$1 75.

Bunnell sold Murphy a mixed lot of 6 head

Beach sold Sullivan 8 feeders av 811 lbs at

butchers' stock to Fitzpatrick av 672 lbs at \$2 10. head of thin butchers' stock av 704 lbs at

Spicer sold Brooka 19 stockers av 563 lbs at \$2. Adams sold Brooks 6 feeders av 893 lbs at Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs...

Balderson sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 655 lbs at \$2.20 and 4 bulls av 835 lbs at \$2.20 and 4 bulls av 835 lbs at \$2.20 and 4 bulls av 835 lbs at \$1.75.

The market was active and prices advanced on Wednesday and a shade higher. Prices 620 lo cents on those of Saturday. Mixed sold at \$3.8024 30; heavy, \$3.6024 30; he

Robb sold Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 728 lbs at \$2 20 and a to McGee av 730 lbs at \$2 15. Sullivan sold McGee 11 mixed westerns av

Bell sold Reagan a mixed lot of 18 head of coarse butchers' stock av 646 lbs at \$2.

Holmes sold Bussell a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 30; 5 to Kamman av 814 lbs at \$2 50 and 5 coarse ones to Flieschman av 718 lbs at \$2.

Beardsley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 967 lbs at \$2 60.

at \$2 60.

Campbell sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows av 1,065 lbs at \$2 85.

Wietzel sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$2 40.

Purdy sold Voigta mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 791 lbs at \$2 50.

White sold Farnam a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 655 lbs at \$2 27% and 12 stockers to Sullivan av 794 lbs at \$2 50.

Jeffards sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head thin butchers' stock av 755 ibs at \$3 40 and 5 stockers to Sullivan av 795 ibs at \$2 85. Sprague soid Brooka 7 stockers av 825 ibs at \$3 ad 4 bulls av 882 ibs at \$1 75.

Talmsge soid Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 880 ibs at \$3 25 and a bull weighter 7 ibs at \$2 25 and a bull weighter 7 ibs at \$2 25 and a buil weighing 710 lbs at \$1 75. Beardsley sold Sullivan 18 stockers av 607 bs at \$2 25.

Church sold Brooks 13 fair butchers' steers av 1,044 lbs at \$3. Talmage sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 641 lbs at \$2 25. White sold Sullivan 12 stockers av 794 lbs a

\$2 30.

Page sold Sullivan 13 feeders av 975 lbs at \$2 55 and 2 fair heifers to J Wreford av 935 lbs at \$3 75.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,692 head. The demand for sheep was fairly active, and prices were slightly stronger than those of one week ago, taking the quality of the receipts into consideration, they not being so good this week.

Smith sold Andrews 30, part lambs av 62 lbs Wilcox sold Morey 50 av 78 lbs at \$3 75. Glenn sold Monahan 52, part lam

Adams sold Spetzer 61 av 70 lbs at \$3 50. Holmes sold Spetzer 63, mostly lambs, av 57 lbs at \$4 50. Shook sold Spetzer 59, part lambs, av 60 lbs at \$4 25.

Beach sold Sullivan 108 av 78 lbs at \$3 75. Seeley sold Speizer 111 av 68 lbs at \$3 50. Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick 23 ewes av 84 lbs t \$3 50 and 24 lambs av 59 lbs at \$4 60 Holmes sold Monahan 82 culls av 60 lbs av Sweet sold Young 70 av 74 lbs at \$3 65. Knox sold John Robinson 112, part lambs

av 53 lbs at \$3 30. Belhimer sold Spetzer 255, part lambs, av 54 lbs at \$3 75. Lewis sold Monahan 53 av 72 lbs at \$3 60. Spicer sold Snilivan 87, mostly lambs, av 80

lbs at \$4 87½.

Bartholemew sold Fitzpatrick 100, part ambs av 75 lbs at \$4. HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,091 head

The hog market was rather slow, the demand from the local trade being light. Most of the hogs went to shippers. Prices ranged abon the same as those ruling at the close of the market last week.

Taft sold Spicer 58 av 146 lbs at \$4.
Wietzel sold Kuner 43 av 80 lbs at \$4 50.
Hogan seld Sullivan 68 av 195 lbs at \$4 15.
McHugh sold Sullivan 40 av 18.) lbs at \$4 15.
Bell sold R S Webb 17 av 173 lbs at \$4 16. Shook sold Sullivan 38 av 199 lbs at \$4 20. Campbell sold Steele 45 av 177 lbs at \$4 15. Longcor sold R S Webb 33 av 164 lbs Stevens sold Spicer 73 av 140 lbs at \$4 25. Nott sold Steele 21 av 196 lbs at \$4 15.

Wilcox sold Sullivan 18 av 156 lbs at \$4. Brown sold R S Webb 44 av 232 lbs at \$4 1 Switzer & Ackley sold Goodison 10 av 228 lbs Taggert sold Sullivan 8 av 235 lbs at \$4 10 Holmes sold R S Webb 10 av 174 lbs at \$4 1 Sprague sold R S Webb 14 av 171 lbs at \$4 1 rch sold R S Webb 25 av 192 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yarde.

Farnam sold Stevens 20 av 123 lb 7 to R S Webb av 172 lbs at \$4 10.

CATTLE. Outside of the western cattle, the offerings ere made up of stockers, of very poor quality which sold at low prices. The western cattle sold at about the same rates as last

erns av 910 lbs at \$2 80 and 62 av 828 lbs at Jedele sold Sullivan a bull weighing 1.670 be at \$2 25 and 4 steckers av 592 ibs at \$1 80.

Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 31 mixed westerns av 817 ibs at \$2 40 and 32 av 720 ibs

Brownell sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 630 lbs at \$1 75 and 9 to McQuillan av 641 lbs at \$2 50.
Wreford & Beck sold Mason 32 av 724 lbs at
\$2 30 and 32 to Cross av 740 lbs at the same Smith sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 642 lbs at

McOuillan sold Sullivan 30 stockers av 668 lbs at \$2 35 and 8 av 630 lbs at \$2.
Wreford & Bock sold Kelly 34 mixed westerns av 590 lbs at \$2 25 and 17 to Grant av 910 lbs at \$2.

SHEEP. The supply of sheep was light and the few offered were sold at stronger prices than those

Refus sold Young 119 av 81 lbs at \$3 50 Stevenson Wreford & Beck 34 av 80 lbs at \$4 20@4 65; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4 20 \$3 80; 26 lambs av 62 lbs at \$5 and 12 culls av @4 65; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$3 75@4 25 78 lbs at \$2 50. HOGS.

There were quite a few hogs on sale. The reports from Buffalo were better and shippers took the receipts at about last week's open-

Jedele sold Stabler 36 av 189 lbs at \$4 10 Merritt sold Sullivan 58 av 181 lbs at \$4 25. Judson sold Sullivan 52 (very rough uality) av 165 lbs at \$3 60. Giddings sold Steele 92 av 191 lbs at \$4 25. Brownell sold Sullivan 48 av 178 lbs at \$4. Stabler sold Sullivan 37 av 180 lbs at \$4 10. Stevens sold Sullivan 68 av 191 lbs at \$425.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts 66,184, against 40,265 last week. Shipments 21,812 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 11,943 head. The receipts were much lighter than expected, and most of them were rangers. Good native cattle were scarce and sold 5@15 cents higher than on Saturday. The highest price paid was \$1 75 for 129 steers av 1,485 lbs. Some 1,550 lb steers sold at \$4 65, and some 1,352 lb steers at \$4 50 and 1,643 lb steers at the latter price. Native beef cattle av 1,040@1,536 lbs at \$3 05@4 40. Ten car loads of 1,425 lb glucose steers sold at \$3 05@4 40. Ten car loads of 1.425 lb glucose steers sold at of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 35.

Ten car loads of 1,425 lb glucose steers sold at Taggert sold J Wreford 6 thin steers av 958 \$4 25; some 1,385 lb Colorados sold at \$3 65, and 1,090 lb corn fed Nebraska steers at \$3 75. Common to good native steers sold at former Beach soid Sullivan 5 feeders av 811 lbs at \$2 60.

Lewis sold Brooka 4 feeders av 810 lbs at \$2 85.

Farnam sold Sullivan 17 stockers av 732 lbs at \$2 25.

Walker sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 973 lbs at \$2 70.

Talmage sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin buchers' stock av 804 lbs at \$2 40 and 6 to Reagan av 800 lbs at \$3 30.

Spicer sold Brooka 6 stockers av 708 lbs at \$2 25 and a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock to Fitzpatrick av 672 lbs at \$2 10.

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Spicer sold Brooka 6 stockers av 708 prices, and Texas and western range cattle

ead of thin butchers' stock av 704 lbs at 23 30.

Taggert sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 Fair to good 1,150 to 1,450 lbs. ... 3 50@4 Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 ... 3 20@4 Grassers, 1,000@1,500 lbs. ... 2 7@3 Fancy native cows and heifers..... Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,000 1 25**@**2 50 1 50**@**2 65 1 60**@**3 15 1 35**@**2 15 2 10**@**3 15

at \$2.

Beach sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head
of thin butchers stock av 898 lbs at \$2 35.

Balderson sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 655
lbs at \$2 20 and 4 bulls av 835 lbs at \$2.

Smith sold Reagan a a mixed lot of 24 head.

Smith sold Reagan a a mixed lot of 24 head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# GRAND INAUGURATION

# Michigan State Agricultural Society!

## GROUNDS AT LANSING! WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1889,



AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS.

THE GROUNDS, heretofore known as the Central Michigan Fair Grounds, have become the property of the State Agricultural Society. Nearly \$30,000 have been expended in improvements this year, and when the gates are opened to the public on Monday, September ninth, WE POSITIVELY ASSERT that no Fair Ground in the United States can equal them. A magnificent forest of Maple and Elm, shading twenty acres of findulating land, forms a cool and delightful promenade where 30,000 people may ramble at lelaure. A new Grand Stand, with all modern improvements, seating 2,400 people, faces the Finest Race Track in the State outside of Detroit; a New Machinery Hall with unlimited caploity; a light, siry, commodious Art Hail, covering one sore of ground; New and Moderniy Constructed Stables, for 600 head of Horses and Cattle; Pens for Sheep and Swine, and Cages for Poultry without limit. In all 113 Buildings for various uses—artistically designed and especially arranged for the Exhibition of everything that goes to make up a GREAT FAIR, are promiseuously distributed throughout these Picturesque Grounds. The Comfort and Convenience of the people amply provided for—Grounds moistened and refreshed with artificial showers from numerous fountains at short intervals.

NOTE THIS FACT!

That the ENTRIES ARE LARGER than ever before made in the history of this Society. The Northern & Canadian Pac fic Railways will make a Grand Exhibit of the Mineral, Cereal and Timber Products along their lines from Maine to Oregon. The Minneapolis and Sie, Marie Railway will represent the Upper Peninsula with a fine display. California is a ready in the field and many other States will be represented. AN INTERESTING FEATURE, will be the Grand Aquarium and Fish Hatchery, showing the process of incubation and exhibiting Living Specimens of every kind of Fish that inhabit the fresh waters of the world. RACES EVERY DAY. Hippedrome and Hurdle Races at Night, when the track will be filuminated with Electric Lights. Novel and Sensational Features will appear in rapid succession. In fact everything will be done to make this the GREATEST AND GRANDEST FAIR ever held in Michigan. All railroads carry people at HALF-FAIR, and Stock and Artices for Exhibition FREE. Visitors have Free Access to the Public Institutions at Lansing, v.z.: The State Capitol—The School of the Blind—The State Reform School—and the Agricultural College, all of which belong to the people of the State. Agriculture is the foundation of our prosperity. The County Fair, the District Fair and State Fair are of one family. There should be no animosity, or rivary between them. Each should labor with but one object in view, and that should be to promote the interests and erjoyment of the Two Million People that find happy homes in our beautiful and prosperous State. THE State Society would be not a representation of the Two Million People that find happy homes in our beautiful and prosperous State. THE State Society would be not a representation of the Two Million People that find happy homes in our beautiful and prosperous State. THE State Society we outer thimosity, or rivary between them. Each should labor with but one object in view, and that should be to promote the interests and erjoy nent of the Two Million People that find happy homes in our beautiful and prosperous State. THE SCATE SOCIETY holds out the our Branch (Emblem of Peace) cordially inviting all who can to come and see us, and urging all to use every effort to make their Local Fairs success. The State Press, with few exceptions, have manifested a spirit of kindness and interest in the success of the State Fair that is companied by the State Fair that is considered by the State Fai and this Society fully appreciates the favor.

PRICES OF ADMISSION have been placed as follows: Adults, 50 Cents; Children under 15 years, 25 Cents; Children under eight years, FREE. For all general information and full particulars address.

J. C. STERLING, Secretary, Lansing, Mich

SPALDING'S PATENT teady at the prices of the day before. O Friday the receipts numbered 12,000. The market was fairly active and £@10 cents higher. Light sold at \$4 05@4 .5; mixed \$3 20 @4 35; heavy packing and shipping, \$3 80@ 4 20; skips and culls. \$3 50@3 75.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.- Receipts 19,170, against 28,200 the previous week. There were 280 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The attendance of eastern buyers was fair, but the bulk of the offerings were common, and this had a tendency to weaken prices for good stock. Good cattle were scarce and the holders had no difficulty in disposing of them at former prices. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4 20@4 65; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4 20 good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 50@3 75; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do at \$3 35@3 50; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 15@3 35, and good 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$2 50@2 75; mixed butchers and cows and heifers at \$2 75@3; coarse and grained at \$3@3 25; Michigan stockers, extr. choice, \$2 60@3; Michigan stockers, fair \$2 50@2 75; Michigau feeders, extra, \$2 60@ 90; Michigan feeders, fair, \$2 50@2 75 z we; shengan leeders, tair, \$2 50@2 75; Canada stockers, extra, \$2 60@2 90; Canada stockers, fair, \$2 50@2 75; stock bulls, \$2@ 2 10; fat bulls, \$2 50@3; export bulls, \$3@3 50, cows and heifers, common, \$1 75@2 25. For the balance of the week good cattle continued scarc ommon dull and weak. On Friday the market closed at the following

QUOTATIONS

SHEEP.-Receipts 32,800, against 23,750 the previous week. The offerings of sh Monday consisted of 39 car loads. mand was active and all the the local trade and to fill country orders. The lamb market was too well supplied with stock and everything in that line sold slow at price aud everythich that the sold slow at prices quoted below: Good 90 to 100 lb sheep sold at \$4 60@4 75; good 80 to 90 lb do at \$4 40@4 60; end common at \$4@4 40, Good to best lambs at \$5 60@5 75; fair to good do at \$5 25 5 60, and common at \$4 75@5 25. Prices were steady on Tuesday, advanced 10 cents on

sheep and 15@25 cents on lambs sneep and 10g20 cents on lambs on Wednesday, and sold higher again on Thursday. The market on Friday was active and closed strong with good 90 to 100 lb sheep selling at \$4 1564 90: 80 to 90 lb do, \$4 6964 75 and common at \$4 1564 65. Good to best lambs sold at \$5 7526 25; fair to good, \$5 5065 75, and common at \$545 50. common at \$5@5 50.

Hogs.—Receipts 44,844, against 34,950 the previous week. The demand was active and the market in a great deal better condition

the market in a great deal better condition than on Saturday and prices on all grades ruled 10@16 cents higher than at that time and in some cases fully a quarter. Corn-fed pigs sold at \$4 65@4 75; do Yorkers at \$4 65@4 75; grassers at \$4 25@4 40; heavy at \$4 15@4 60; mediums at \$4 15@4 60; roughs at \$3 25@3 50, and stags at \$33 375. There was nothing offered on Tuesday. The market was active on Wednesday and a shade higher. Prices on Yorkers declined 5@10 cents on Thursday, other grades steady. The market was active on Friday and 15@25 cents higher for Yorkers which sold at \$4 85@5, with grassers at \$4 40



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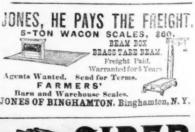
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The Horse—Pacing Horee Goseny
The Form—To Preserve
Curing Hay—Irrigat
Plowing Under Clove
Turnin—Agricultura
The Poultry Fard—Feed
Hoticultural—Blackbe Horticultural.—Black be Society—Growing Cab al Properties of Vege tivate a Quarter of an of Pears—Pear Leaf i Powdery Mindew-S ily Use-Apples for Industry-Horticula ottorial - When

ndpots-Woo - F Not Time to Call a Transfers of Sheep-the Profits Go..... Myrtle .... The Great Heat of St

Bug Weeving-A Frons Laceworker-W John Chinaman's W. A Schoolmarm's So Clerks-Beggist's ers-A Left Bower Made-A Yankee Ans eterinory. -Paralysis i largement on a Colt's commercial.

Agricul

STOCK-BREEDING COU Visit to the Stock Far: at Greenville and Stock Takes the Plac

Montcalm County he

garded as the home of t

than the agriculturist. pine with which nature and off, acricultur have advanced in impor mill has given place to farmer. That Monteal known solely as an agr be which has not yet ha; spects it is well fitte change land rolling, fertile. In common v imbibed their ideas from upon the county as value for the farmer. cleared up, and the soi vation. It is very cert change our presonesi its soil and capabilitie crops of grain and root clover, good pastures, chards of apples, pear Here land can be pure the far west, with the markets, an intelligen schools, etc., which

time and a great deal

they can be had by farm

But we started out t

the Crosby Brothers, o

the great west.

ing in the way of stor ing. And to begin wi have three farms devot improved stock, and the the shape of horses, or strictly prohibited upo In Greenville-by th some town, with bros works, and electric liz is situated the Cresc. acres, named from the Flat River, a tribute Here are large stock sides of a square, each feet in length and th width. The other side with a high fence, a: Fard in which to show we found four import lions, five imported Cly land Bay. Of the En much pleased with Spr imported in 1888, six y 16 hands high, very c and with excellent legchoice breeding, being (2938), he by Honest donest Toma (1105), land's Glory, (705), s (1060). His dam was Wonder (2857) runnin Profit (873). Sir Jam

some horse, light che coated, three years old legs well feathered and bone. When mature horse. He also was in breeding he will compr the breed in this or any aire being the famous I

by Lincoln (1348), and Glory (818). His dam Glory (2423), a son of ! is a horse which every good draft horse will

of his, The Britisher White strip in face, 1 old, over 1,600 lbs., and promising much His sire was Bar Non Blyth Empress (Vol. 7) and tracing back to Bar None was a great